

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MAY 26, 1915



THEIR SACRIFICE

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

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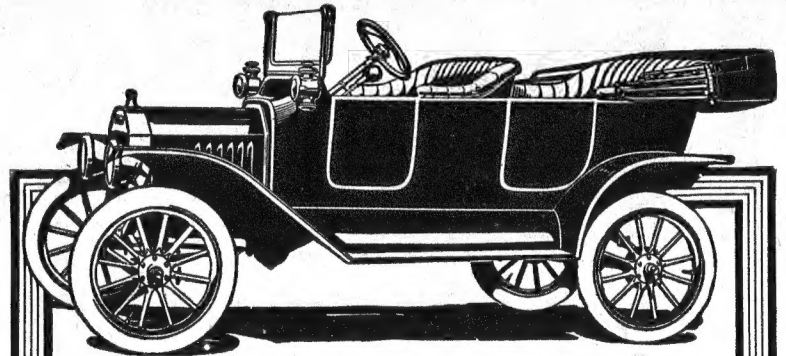
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter.

Subscriptions and Advertising

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year. Foreign subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Time to Pay Up!

By The Editor.

In the month of March and the first week of April we did a land office business in subscriptions. Every day's mail brought us from \$100 to \$600. But when seeding began we felt that the farmers would be better employed in putting in the seed so we did not ask them for any money—and we didn't get very much.

Some of our friends told us "The farmers are too stingy to pay \$1.50 a year for The Guide. You'll find they won't do it." We have had too much experience with the farmers to believe any such stuff as that. We know that they will pay \$1.50 a year for The Guide, and more if it is necessary to put it on a paying basis. We have a definite proof of it right now. Just as soon as seeding stopped our delinquent subscribers began sending in their renewals, and on another part of this page you can see what we received last week. We are willing to wager right here and now that there is not another farm paper in the Dominion of Canada that has received anything like the returns in subscriptions in the last week that we have received in our office.

SOME STILL TO COME

But we still have a number of subscribers who have not renewed.

Some of them have received as many as four notices, but it hasn't fized on them yet. They get The Guide every week and read it. It costs us 6 cents a week per subscriber to produce The Guide. We ask every subscriber to pay us 3 cents and the advertiser to pay us the other 3 cents. But if the subscriber does not pay his 3 cents we are that much out.

'Business Picking Up

Subscriptions During Week May 17 to 22
Receipts \$319.00
New Subscriptions 60
Renewals (many long terms) 153

This is a better record than we had during the same week last year, and we are expecting a big rush of business during the next two months before harvest begins.

Article by Seager Wheeler

In next week's issue of The Guide will appear an illustrated article by Seager Wheeler on "Summer-fallowing." In this article Mr. Wheeler describes in detail how he summer-fallows his land and cultivates it so that it retains the moisture and produces for him a crop of 35 bushels of wheat to the acre even in a dry year. This article is worth ten dollars to every farmer. Tell all your friends and get them to give you 50 cents for a five months' subscription to begin at once, because we cannot send back copies.

Three-quarters of our total list of subscribers are actually paid-in-advance. They don't owe us a single cent. We are going to clean up our mailing list till every subscriber is paid in advance.

WE'RE AFTER THEM

Two weeks ago we notified half of the subscribers who are in arrears and this week we are notifying the rest of them. Some of them are only a few weeks in arrears while others are from nine to twelve months over due in the payment of their subscriptions. Every subscriber can tell by looking

at the label on his paper when his subscription expired. We hate to send out dunning letters, but it is a case of necessity and necessity knows no law. We must have the money to keep The Guide going, and we must keep The Guide going in order to assist the farmers in their fight for better conditions. We hope every subscriber who is in arrears will read this and then slip his hand into his pocket and find \$1.50 and mail it to us at once. It takes a lot of time and costs a lot of money to send out these notices. All the money we waste in this way we cannot have to spend on improving The Guide.

DO IT NOW

Now \$1.50 is not a very big thing to you and it is not a very big thing to The Guide.

But we have 34,000 subscribers and \$1.50 each means \$51,000. Now \$51,000 is a pretty snug sum and we could do a great deal to improve The Guide if we had that much money. You just do your share and send us your \$1.50 today. Don't delay, because if you do we will have to send you another notice and notices cost money.

Our Special Offer

In order to get as many new subscribers as possible during the next two months, we are now making a special offer to send The Guide to any address:

5 months for 50 cents
Only 2½ cents per week

We hope every one of our agents will send us a bunch of subscriptions at this rate. Every person who wishes to help The Guide can do so, by getting us a few new subscribers during the next two months at this special price.



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Homemakers in Convention

Big and Successful Gathering at Saskatoon

By Francis Marion Beynon

Saskatoon, Sask., May 21.—A full program and a packed audience contributed to the success of the largest convention of Homemakers' Clubs ever called together by the University of Saskatchewan. The convention extended over a period of four days, May 18 to 21, and was attended by something over two hundred women.

President Murray and Dean Rutherford, of the University, opened the convention with very friendly and cordial addresses of welcome. In the absence of Dr. Wilson, of the Regina Normal School, who was to have given an address, Mrs. Dayton, of Virden, Manitoba, spoke on the work of the Home Economic Societies of that province. She told of the work accomplished there in the establishment of rest rooms and in getting medical inspection and domestic science training in the schools. In conclusion she expressed herself as being strongly in favor of all the provinces of Canada adopting the name "Institute" for these societies.

In the Schools

The convention was fortunate in having a visit on Wednesday afternoon from Miss Twist, who occupies the unique position of superintendent of Household Science for the province of Saskatchewan. As an instance of the sort of work which it is her particular business to promote, Miss Twist cited the case of a school which had introduced household science at an initial cost of twenty-five dollars. In this school the training in cooking centered around the noonday lunch for which a special dish was always prepared by the pupils and served hot at a common lunch table at noon. Miss Twist pointed out that the advantage of this was not only in the training of the children, who took turns in preparing the meats, but that thru sitting down to a common table the children were induced to eat more slowly. She pointed out in conclusion that in this extension of household science in the schools the co-operation of the parents was essential and she urged the mothers present to give it their hearty support.

Mr. Snell, of the Saskatoon Normal

School, pleaded eloquently for a better understanding between home and school; he wanted the home and school to be in a secret league together for the welfare of the child and both, he declared, must have a big vision to perform their functions properly.

In Bookland

Under the engaging title of "Our Bookshelves," Miss Mary Mantle, of Regina, decoyed the audience away from the hurly burly of life into bookland. She began by enumerating some of the reasons for which books are valued by their possessors, the first being for the peculiarity, age or rarity of the volume. Some of these books so greatly prized for their external qualities were bound in velvet or wood and finished with brass edges.

Others were bound in wood covered with linen or parchment. Again, books are sometimes bought by the wealthy for their decorative qualities and because it is the right and proper thing to have books about. Lastly and chiefly there is the real book lover who makes intimate acquaintances and real friendships among books. The Miss Mantle expressed appreciation of the folk who read for profit and instruction, she stretched out an especially cordial hand of fellowship to those who read for the sheer joy of reading and she recommended the audience to go out each in search of her own congenial book friends and read the things that helped her to keep on the sunny side of life and her troubles.

Poultrywomen Have Session

Professor Baker, of the university staff, spoke to a good audience about eggs, marketable and unmarketable, and demonstrated by means of diagrams the likelihood of eggs marketed during the breeding season being partially incubated. He

explained that while a heat of a hundred and two or a hundred and three degrees is necessary for complete incubation, the heat of an ordinary warm day is sufficient to start incubation in an egg once the egg has been fertilized. The life germ in most of these eggs dies for want of heat and decay sets in. As an instance of the keeping qualities of infertile eggs, Professor Baker told of a woman who had used some which had been kept for eleven months in her cellar. In order to make certain that all eggs are infertile the poultry keepers were advised to kill off or separate from the rest of the flock all male birds as soon as the breeding season is over and to make assurances doubly sure all eggs should be candled.

When Professor Baker concluded his address and offered to answer any questions within his power the convention seemed to arise almost to a woman to lay their chicken troubles before him, some even bringing difficulties from neighbors who had anticipated this offer of the professor. In the course of this discussion it was explained that the reason of little birds hatching in the incubator, dying in the shell, was usually because of lack of moisture. The three essentials for incubation are heat, ventilation and moisture. The professor also laid very flat the bogey of the mongrel bird giving better satisfaction than pure bred stock. It was only true, he said, in cases where the poultry were neglected, as the mongrel was rather harder to kill with neglect.

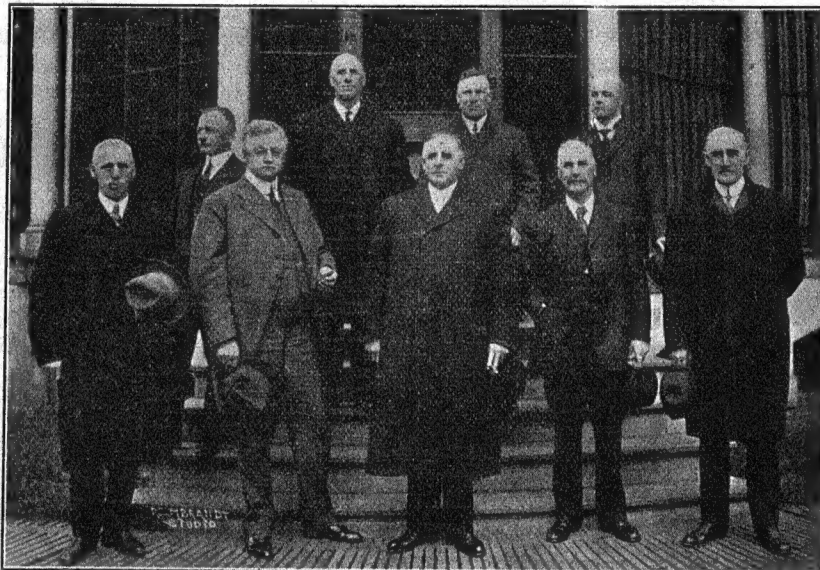
In the evening, in addition to a delightful musical program, Professor Bracken gave a very thoughtful illustrated lecture on field husbandry. The two problems of farming in northern Saskatchewan, he said, were dry farming and northern farming. With lantern slides he demonstrated the amazing increase of productivity resulting from a proper rotation of crops.

The Thursday morning session was entirely occupied by a discussion of the work carried on by the Welfare Committee of the society and in conclusion it was decided to abandon the Welfare Committee and leave that work in the hands of the bureau of labor.

Lilian Laurie's Address

Mrs. A. V. Thomas (Lilian Laurie of the Free Press) spoke to the convention in the afternoon on "Living Twenty-four

Continued on Page 23



THE NEW MANITOBA GOVERNMENT

Back row, left to right—Count de Bury, secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Thos. H. Johnson, Minister of Public Works; Hon. A. B. Hudson, Attorney-General.
Front row—Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.D., Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner; Sir Douglas Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier; Hon. R. S. Thornton, M.D., Minister of Education; Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 26th, 1915

HENDERS FOR PARLIAMENT

There will be widespread approval among the organized farmers of Western Canada of the nomination of R. C. Henders, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, as an Independent Free Trade candidate in the federal constituency of Macdonald, Manitoba. Mr. Henders has held the highest offices in the gift of his fellow farmers. None know better than he the problems of the farmers of this country and the needs of the West. Mr. Henders is not an arm-chair farmer. His experience in agriculture has been gained on his own farm at Culross, and when he discusses the farm problems he speaks from first hand knowledge. He is an able public speaker and can present his arguments to an audience in a manner which challenges their immediate attention. It would be a great thing for this country to have a group of men in the House of Commons possessed of the ability of Mr. Henders, not tied to either political party, but ready, willing and able to speak, fight and vote for the welfare of their country at all times. Mr. Henders, it goes without saying, is a free-trader to the hilt, as well as an able supporter of all the rest of the farmers' platform, which he himself has been one of the foremost in making.

MR. NORRIS' OPPORTUNITY

The new premier of Manitoba is a man with a great opportunity. With his cabinet he has the power to strike out an absolutely new course. His opportunity is not to do anything brilliant or anything requiring great genius, but simply to administer the affairs of the Province of Manitoba and to frame its legislation with the sole purpose in view of rendering the greatest possible service to the people. Mr. Norris and his government have come into power at the psychological moment for a party sincerely desirous of establishing an honest and progressive administration. Times were when men who were appointed to positions in the government were expected by a great many people to use their positions for their own personal advantage, for the enrichment of their friends and for the strengthening of their political machine, and it must be said that with few exceptions our politicians have lived up to what was expected of them. Today, however, a wave of reform is sweeping over the country. People are realizing that to serve the public honorably and unselfishly is, after all, a better, a worthier and a happier career than the acquisition of riches or the securing of power. People expect the new government of Manitoba to avoid the errors which they have so forcibly and consistently condemned in their opponents and will demand of them a higher standard of public life than any which has been seen in Canada during the present generation. Mr. Norris is regarded as a man of high principles. He and his government have placed before the people a thoroughly progressive and democratic program and if the new premier will but be faithful to his professions his premiership will mark a new and noble epoch in the history of Canada.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT RAILROAD

An item of news which appeared in the newspapers a few days ago, but which has attracted surprisingly little attention, considering its importance, is the fact that the Dominion government has definitely decided to undertake the operation of the National Transcontinental Railway reaching from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, a distance of 1,805 miles. This railroad, originally intended to

be part of the Grand Trunk Pacific system, was built by the Canadian government under an arrangement by which it was to be paid for by the people of Canada and then leased to the G.T.P. free of charge for the first seven years and afterwards at a rental equal to the interest on the money borrowed for the work of construction. Unfortunately the construction of the road which was undertaken by the late Laurier government was made the occasion of a vast amount of graft and extravagance with the result that its cost was enormously increased. The G.T.P., which, after seven years, would be required to pay interest upon the money thus wasted, has now declined to carry out its part of the bargain and has refused to operate the road. The present government entirely agrees that the railroad cost a great deal more money than it should have done, in fact that was part of the campaign which they successfully waged against the late government in 1911, and they do not appear to have made very strenuous efforts to compel the G.T.P. to operate the line. The operation of the N. T. R. by the Dominion government in conjunction with the Intercolonial Railroad places at the disposal of the people of Canada a railroad which reaches from Winnipeg to Halifax, a distance of 2,173 miles, and given proper management it should prove a valuable asset to the Dominion. The undertaking of course is handicapped by the over capitalization resulting from the wasteful political construction. But the road itself is well constructed and is certainly capable of being operated at low cost and at rates which will give effective competition to the privately owned railroads.

SIR WILFRID ALSO DODGES

The question as to whether a patriotic Canadian can do his duty to his country better by purchasing goods made in Canada or those which have been imported, on which duty has been paid to the government, still remains without a satisfactory answer from those responsible for the tariff. Neither Sir Robert Borden nor Finance Minister White, it will be remembered, attempted to answer the question when put to them by a number of Western farmers. Now the question has been addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the leader of the Liberal opposition. Below is a copy of a letter sent to Sir Wilfrid, and his reply;

Honorable Sir:—I am in a dilemma at present as I want to be patriotic and finding myself confronted by an appeal from the Canadian manufacturers to purchase only Made-in-Canada goods and also the tariff. Which course would you advise me take? Shall I buy Canadian goods and avoid the tariff or shall I buy foreign goods and pay the tariff? If I pay the tariff, Canadian industry suffers, and if I buy Canadian goods the government revenue declines.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I remain,

Yours truly,

J. E. LYSONS.

Taylorton, Sask., March 15, 1915.

Sir Wilfrid replied;

Dear Sir:—The dilemma in which you are is one very easy to solve. There was no necessity for an increase in taxation; the budget could have been reduced by twenty millions in the Department of Public Works alone.

Believe me,

Yours respectfully,

WILFRID LAURIER.

Sir Wilfrid's statement is no doubt true, but, like the letters of Premier Borden and Hon. W. T. White, it is no answer to the question. Even if the budget had been reduced and taxation had not been increased, the protective tariff would still have been in existence and Canadians would still have had to choose between buying Canadian goods and paying nothing to the federal revenue

on the one hand, or buying imported goods which yield a revenue, but are produced by workmen outside of Canada on the other. Abolish the tariff and substitute direct taxation and we shall then be able to buy Canadian made goods at reasonable prices and to pay our taxes to the public treasury as well.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The mayors of most of the larger cities of Canada are meeting at Ottawa this week to discuss the question of unemployment and endeavor to arrive at some practical and general plan for turning the idle men who throng the cities and towns of Canada into producers of wealth instead of objects of charity. The unemployment question is a very acute problem as well as one very difficult to solve, and he is a bold man who will say that he can propound a scheme whereby the idle may be given work and the hungry be enabled to feed themselves. With millions of acres of fertile land lying idle and the markets of Europe offering high prices for unlimited quantities of food stuffs, it is obvious of course that the solution of the problem lies in a general movement from the cities back to the land. Schemes for land settlement have been proposed by private individuals and public bodies by the score, and we have no doubt that the conference of mayors will devote considerable time to an endeavor to work out such a scheme. All such schemes yet proposed, however, have fallen to the ground when their details have been submitted to scrutiny and analysis by business men versed in agriculture. Yet there must surely be some way of bringing the idle man and the idle land together, and we believe that one at least of the great obstacles which these land settlement schemes have been wrecked upon is the fact that the vacant land most suitable for agricultural purposes by reason of its location and quality is not available for use because it is held at a prohibitive price for speculative purposes. To settle men upon the land in the possession of the government and available for homesteading and to supply them with capital would simply be, in the majority of cases, to invest money in an enterprise with practically no chance of ever securing a return on the investment. If land was available upon which farming could be carried on at a safe and liberal margin of profit, it would not be necessary to organize colonies or give financial assistance in order to induce men to go upon the land and provide employment for those who are out of work. Such a condition existed in Western Canada ten years ago and at that time farmers were coming from all parts of the world bringing with them the capital necessary to establish themselves and to give employment to others. The rage for real estate speculation has brought about a condition under which it is impossible to purchase land with the certainty of being able to pay for it and make a living out of the crop and the consequence is hard times and unemployment throughout the country. The solution of the unemployment question to be permanent must be fundamental and if we would get rid of unemployment and poverty we must get rid of land speculation and land monopoly. The best means which has yet been proposed for accomplishing this purpose is the taxation of land values. Abolish the tariff, make living cheaper and reduce the cost of production to the lowest possible point, and at the same time impose a tax upon land values sufficiently high to produce all the revenue required and make it unprofitable to hold land idle for speculative purposes, and it will then be possible for farmers to secure land, implements and the necessities

of life at prices which will make farming an attractive occupation and provide work for the unemployed.

REFORMS AT HOME

It is part of the scheme of human nature for men to be dissatisfied. No progress could take place were every person satisfied with his position in life. Farmers, in common with the rest of humanity, are dissatisfied with their lot. Very properly they consider that their business is being restricted and they are gradually realizing that the removal of most of these restrictions can be accomplished by organized resistance on their part. But individuals are prone to overlook at times the beam in their own eyes in their attempt to pluck out the mote in the eyes of their neighbors and the farmer, being no exception to the general rule, often overlooks the fact that some of these obstructions to the development of his business are self-imposed. In spite of the information of various kinds which has been broadcasted thruout the West during the past few years, with the object in view of helping the farmer to improve his position, there are a great many men who are in precisely the same position today as they were ten years ago. Consider just now the progress which might have been made in livestock. It is a recognized fact that the only way to improve livestock is by the use of pure bred sires. Naturally enough there is no restriction against their use in the West and yet how many farmers are breeding their mares this season to a suitable pure bred stallion? How many farmers have any definite idea of the kind of livestock they ought to have and how many are breeding systematically year by year with a definite type for an ideal in view? The same is true with cattle. Too often scrub bulls are allowed to run with the herd. The same facts apply to the other classes of livestock kept on the farm and it is timely for farmers to seriously consider these matters.

There is a need for every farmer to realize that improvement begins at home.

The taxation of land values as a method of raising all public revenues is gaining friends every day, but there are still a large number of people who do not yet fully understand what land value taxation is. It would simply mean the collection of federal and provincial revenues in the same way that municipal revenues are collected in all the rural municipalities and many of the towns of the West. Those who believe that the tariff is the best means of collecting federal revenue, if they are consistent, should advocate the same means of raising provincial and municipal funds. How would it be, for instance, for each one of the three Western provinces to establish customs houses on their boundaries and collect duties upon all goods entering their borders? And how would it be if each municipality were to raise the money required for schools, roads, bridges and all other local purposes by a tax on goods imported to the municipality from other parts of Canada? We do not think that very many people will be found to advocate this course, but it is impossible to consistently support the protective tariff as a means of raising that portion of the taxes required by the Dominion without believing that other taxes should be raised in the same way.

In response to our recent editorial suggestion Robt. Cruise, M.P., in our correspondence columns this week, explains the homestead matter which Commissioner (\$15,000) Ferguson "investigated." Judging from this explanation the charge against Mr. Cruise is without foundation, and, as he says, was never heard of till he went to parliament opposed to the present government. A few years ago the air and the press were full of charges of graft made by the Tories against Clifford Sifton and T.A. Burrows in connection with timber deals. What's the reason Fer-

guson wasn't turned loose to investigate the records of these two Grits? Is it simply because they are not now in politics? Those charges should be investigated fully and if true then restitution should be forced.

A good many people seem to consider the new stamp taxes a great nuisance and imposition, especially when they reflect that additional taxes would not be necessary if past and present governments had not been guilty of reckless extravagance and had not permitted the exploitation of the country's resources and the pilfering of the public treasury by a few special interests. Those who grumble at a tax of one cent on a letter and two cents on a check or bill of lading, should remember that out of every dollar they spend 25 cents at least is taxes taken from them by the protective tariff. The worst of it is that out of the 25 cents only about 5 cents goes into the public treasury, the rest being taken by the cost of collection and the protected manufacturers. If the people realized how they were being robbed every day by the protective tariff they would not tolerate it for a minute.

On July 21 the people of Alberta will vote at the first Referendum ever held in Canada under the Direct Legislation Act. They will vote on total prohibition and if they are wise the booze question will be settled when they are thru.

If Premier Norris carries out all his pre-election promises he will rank as one of the greatest men that Canada has yet produced.

Booze is on the run all along the line. Saskatchewan will be first to stop the traffic. But the other provinces will not be far behind.

If you are a good Grit or a good Tory, and like the way your party has buncoed you in the past, keep on voting for it.



BOOZE ON THE RUN IN SASKATCHEWAN

Let the Women Vote

By F. J. Dixon, M.P.P.

"Votes for Women" is now a familiar slogan. It is a new utterance of the voice of freedom; it is an audible manifestation of the inward and spiritual growth of democracy.

Political liberty was greatly extended during the nineteenth century. The right of the people to govern themselves is now admitted in all civilized countries, but in this extension of democracy women have been largely overlooked. Women should have entered into the enjoyment of their political rights and duties at the same time and on the same terms as men. One of the unfinished political



The Soldier: "Women are not entitled to vote. They cannot bear arms."
The Mother: "No, but we can bear arms."

tasks left over from the last century is the enfranchisement of women.

We are still far from the goal of democracy defined in that immortal phrase of Abraham Lincoln's, "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Political equality and economic justice are still things of the future—ideals, dreams, aspirations.

"These things shall be; a loftier race Than e'er the world hath known, shall rise,

With flow'r of freedom in their souls,
And light of science in their eyes."
That these things may be, we need enduring faith and untiring industry, patience and courage. In the midst of graft and corruption we must keep the faith, we must fight the fight and carry forward the banner of democracy.

War that Never Ends

The woman movement is part of the great forward movement in the war that never ends—the war of the spirit of liberty against despotism in all its forms. In this war the contending armies are composed of persons from all ranks of society. Individuals align themselves according to their mental views and psychological temperaments, irrespective of social status. There are aristocrats clad in overalls and democrats dressed in silk. In this war there are no dividing lines of race, class, creed, color, or sex; all forward looking men and women are

battling on one side for "things as they ought to be" against those who fight for "things as they are." The fundamental division is between those who believe the people should be ruled and those who believe the people should rule.

Wendell Phillips puts the democratic phase of this question squarely when he says: "While woman is freely admitted to the tax list, the gallows, and the gaol, we have no right to debar her from the ballot box." Those who believe in government by all the people and believe that women are people must believe in votes for women. Some men flatter themselves that they are too chivalrous to allow women to soil their lily white hands in the dirty mess of politics. These same men usually have no objection to their wives washing dishes, tho that certainly is harder on the hands than marking ballots.

Woman's Place the Home

"Woman's place is the home," we are told by our chivalrous friends. We will admit that for the sake of the argument—altho the property is usually in the man's name. But what of the women who leave their homes and their children to go out scrubbing and washing? What of the hundreds of thousands of women and girls in the factories, offices and workshops? Will our friends send them home? No. It is only when woman wants to mark a ballot that some persons suddenly discover that "Woman's place is the home."

We find women on the battle fields trying to alleviate the sufferings inflicted by men upon their brother men; we find women in the hospitals as nurses fighting heroically against loathsome diseases; we find women in slums and in sweatshops. Is the polling booth fraught with greater danger to the finer sensibilities of womanhood than battlefields, hospitals, theatres, hotels, slums, factories and workshops?

Some men act in a very contradictory manner. They hasten to open ordinary doors for women, but put their backs against the door of the polling booth to prevent women from entering in; they lift their hats when they meet women on the street and stamp their feet when women want to enter politics; they give up their seats upon the street car for women, but try to bar them from sitting on the school board.

If women are to be condemned to an endless round of sewing, scrubbing, cooking, washing, peeling potatoes and milking cows, or bridge and balderdash, they may well cry out with Thomas Hood:

"It's O! to be a slave,
Along with the barbarous Turk;
Where woman has never a soul to save,
If this is Christian work."

It is not sufficient that we wear women's pictures in lockets if we restrict their hands to menial tasks; it is not enough that we praise their beautiful faces if

we attempt to stultify their no less beautiful brains.

Home is the origin and basis of our civilization; we entrust and enthrone women there as wives and mothers and then refuse these queens of the home a voice in public affairs. They have found out that soft talk will not solve the hard problems of life and are demanding that they be allowed to play their part in the battle for democracy. They put their case strongly, but fairly, when they say: "We want justice rather than chivalry, if we cannot have them both." Chivalry should be a supplement to justice and not a substitute for it.

The woman question is one that has agitated the mind of man since the eve of creation. Women were once classed as chattels and chained with the rest of the slaves. The bracelets and rings with which we adorn our loved ones today are simply relics of the barbarous ages when women were led away, chained by their masters.

Noble Women

In spite of the handicaps under which they have labored, women have made striking progress. Who can judge the full effect of the work of Harriet Beecher Stowe and Julia Ward Howe in the destruction of chattel slavery? In "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Harriet Beecher Stowe exposed the horrors of slavery as they have never been exposed before or since, and Julia Ward Howe's inspiring hymn goes echoing down the centuries, an inspiration to all fighters for freedom: "In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his vision that transfigures you and me,
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on."

When we speak of William Lloyd Garrison and Abraham Lincoln we cannot forget Harriet Beecher Stowe and Julia Ward Howe.

Then there is that noble woman who, when the wounded were perishing in the Crimea for want of medical supplies, which could not be issued without an official order, had the doors broken open and the stores distributed. A woman so much beloved by the soldiers that when at a Balaklava dinner the old veterans were asked to write on a slip of paper the name of the man who would be the longest remembered for his services in the Crimean war; the same name was found on every slip and that name was—Florence Nightingale.

Mention might also be made of our own Laura Secord, who did such heroic service at Beaver Dam in 1812.

In the realm of art there are Rosa Bonheur, the great painter; Adeline Patti, the great singer; Sarah Bernhardt, the great actress; to mention only three. In literature, George Eliot, Charlotte Bronte, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. In science, Madam Curie, who was awarded the Nobel prize in the year

1911 for her contributions to the science of chemistry. In finance, Hetty Green takes second place to none; Jane Addams has achieved world fame by her great settlement work in Chicago, and Francis Willard is one of the saints of the temperance movement. Many of our leading educationalists today are women. For example, Dr. Maria Montessori, who has given a new system of primary education to the world, and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, the \$10,000.00 a year superintendent of the Chicago schools, who is sustained in that position by the people against the wishes of corrupt



The Barkeeper: "When women get the vote my job will be gone."
The Toper: "Down with the Suffragettes."

politicians, who have made several unsuccessful attempts to remove her. Many other brilliant and clever women might be mentioned, but these are enough to remind us what women have done, and are doing, for the race in spite of the heavy handicap under which they labor.

There are certain members of society who are very properly barred from voting, namely: idiots, criminals, insane persons and treaty Indians; but why women should be put in the same class has never been satisfactorily explained by the anti-suffragists. The fact that they are so classed is unjust and unfair. Self-respecting women when they become seized of this fact naturally want to graduate out of this class into that of the full fledged citizens, with all the rights and privileges which that name implies.

Some Comparisons

Apart from the justice of their plea and the general good which women may achieve with the ballot, there are special reasons, peculiar to their own welfare, for their enfranchisement.

Our criminal code makes our boasted chivalry look cheaper than the proverbial thirty cents. For example, compare these punishments:

Section 211—Seduction of young girls between fourteen and sixteen, previously

Continued on Page 19



SOME OF THE THINGS WOMEN ARE ALLOWED TO DO BY MEN WHO SAY THAT TO PERMIT THEM TO VOTE WOULD DESTROY THEIR SWEET WOMANLINESS

The Farm Poultry House

Ventilation and not warmth is the first consideration in the building of a poultry house on the Western Prairies

By Prof. M. C. Herner, Manitoba Agricultural College

Written Specially for The Grain Growers' Guide

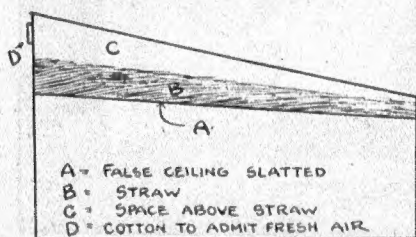
In planning a poultry house for the farm, the size is largely determined by the number of hens in the flock, but the type or style of house to be built depends largely on the ideas a farmer has as to what constitutes a good poultry house. The common errors in building what is supposed to be a good poultry house are lack of sufficient light, too much warmth and poor ventilation. It is a difficult matter to convince the average person that a poultry house does not need to be warm if good results in winter egg production are to be obtained. The old idea is still prevalent that it must be warm or else you cannot get any eggs. In trying to build a warm house there is generally no provision or attempt made at ventilation and the natural result is that the house becomes damp and cold during the cold winter months. This leads to the belief that it is the cold air that is harmful to the flock, while in reality it is the dampness. It is next to impossible to have a warm poultry house, free from dampness, and at the same time have plenty of fresh air. Many attempts have been made to get this combination, but all have been only partially successful. Granting this to be the case, I prefer to let the question of warmth take care of itself, but make provision for fresh air and plenty of it and have the house perfectly dry. If warmth were such an important factor in a poultry house, then we would have a heavy winter egg production from a good many flocks on our Western farms, as we find large numbers of poultry houses so built that they are what can be termed warm houses.

Size of House

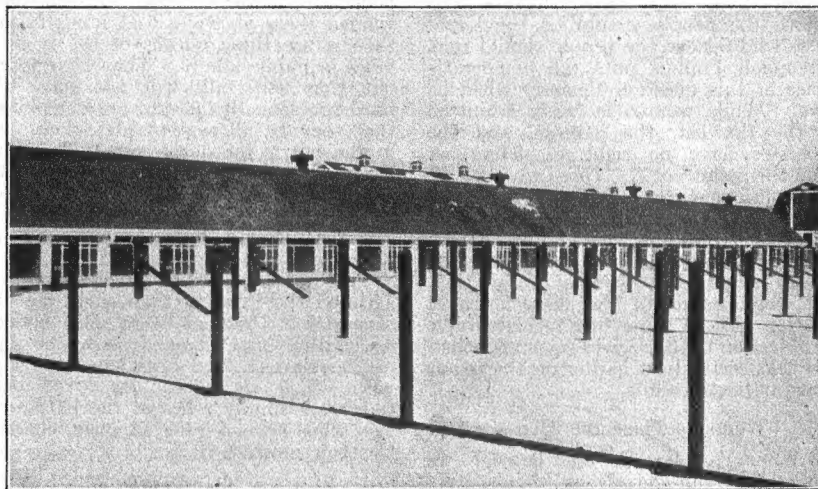
For the average farm flock which consists of about 75 to 100 hens, a house fourteen to sixteen feet wide and built long enough to allow four or five square feet of floor space for each hen, is large enough. The gable roof straw loft type of house is preferable to the shanty or shed roof style. The latter heats up more quickly and gets much colder in the winter time than the former, due to the southern exposure to the sun and the large radiating surface in proportion to the volume of air contained inside which allows the warmth to escape at night time. The house as a result becomes damp, the walls being covered with frost. The warm air in this house takes up the moisture during the day and at night, as the air cools off, its water or moisture holding powers are decreased and hence it is deposited on the walls, roof and floors. The gable roof straw loft house does not heat up to the same extent as the shed roof in that there is a constant interchange of air from the pens to the space over the straw loft and besides, there is a greater volume of air in circulation. As the air cools off the moisture is absorbed by the straw to a large extent, hence these types of houses are always drier. The shed roof house is cheaper than the strawloft, gable roof type and this is the only point in its favor. It is colder in the winter and warmer in the summer than the gable roof house.

The Cost of the House

The cost of a poultry house will depend largely on the kind of material used in its construction. One dollar to a dollar and a half per hen should be sufficient for the average farm, but of course this might be considerably increased by a more elaborate building. But taking into consideration only the necessary



Showing how to improve a shed roof poultry house to overcome dampness



Poultry houses at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The house is 14 feet wide. Cloth curtains and half glass on south side. This shows the curtains open in the middle of winter.

equipment at a moderate price, this estimate should cover the entire cost where the flock runs from 75 to 100 hens. The sheathing for the roof, the scantling for the joists and studding need not necessarily be of the best grade of lumber. Poplar poles will do for a straw loft support and also for roosts. The cheapest house could probably be made by using baled straw instead of lumber for the sides and the ends. Such a house, tho temporary in nature, might do all right for a few years.

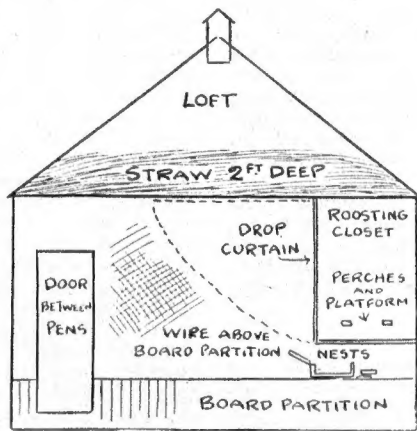
Select a site so that the poultry house will be located on dry soil and as close to the other buildings as yarding conditions will permit. If the location is low and flat, the house should be built about a foot higher than the level of the surrounding soil by scraping up enough earth to get this elevated location. Ordinary cement blocks, eight inches wide, set on solid earth and let down a few inches will do for a foundation wall unless you wish to put in a regular eight inch concrete wall. This wall or blocks need be only a few inches higher than the earth, so as to allow for a few inches filling of dry earth or sand or gravel for a floor up level with the top of the wall. A cement floor is, of course, preferable to earth, as it is more sanitary and there is no chance for rats to barrow in it. While an earth floor is harder to clean and keep clean, still, the hens seem to enjoy such a floor more than they do a cement floor. The cost of construction is also increased by putting in such a floor, but on the other hand, it is only the first cost that is increased since the floor would be there permanently.

The House Construction

A two by six inch plank will do for the sill, and two by four scantling, placed two feet apart, on the north side and on the ends will be alright for studding. The height from the sills to the plates should be about six feet clear. Use two by four inch scantling for plates; and it gives strength to the building to use two of these, one on top of the other, at the same time being careful to break the joints. On the south side put in the studding four feet apart so as to allow space for the windows and curtains, which should be about four feet square. Two by four scantling placed two feet apart will be strong enough for rafters if the house is only fourteen feet wide, but if it is sixteen feet wide, they should be placed closer together. Personally,

I prefer a house fourteen feet wide to one sixteen, as it is always brighter and more cheery. The light strikes further back in the house and it is also probably just a little easier to ventilate properly.

For siding, ordinary shiplap will do, nailing it right on to the studding. On the inside one thickness of building paper can be tacked right to the studding and one thickness of tongued and grooved lumber nailed on top of this, thus giving a four inch dead air space and being at the same time quite warm enough. The ends can be constructed similarly, except where the door is to be. Of course, it stands to reason that the poultry house should face south, and then the door should be placed in the end most convenient to the house, putting it in either the south-east or south-west corner.



Section of poultry house

one of the gable ends of the house thru which to put in straw. Make an opening about a foot square in the very top of each gable and put in a piece of cotton. This will aid in ventilating the house. For a house say 20 to 30 feet long, one Royal ventilator could be put in about the middle of the roof. Allow this to come down about fifteen inches into the loft. A ventilator twelve inches square, inside measurements, would give ample ventilation for a house this size. In the winter-time a bran bag could be tied over the opening at the bottom of the ventilator to prevent too rapid escape of warm air out of the loft. Where this ventilator is used the holes in the gables would not be necessary.

Windows and Curtains

In connection with the windows and curtains, it might be stated that each should be four feet square and placed alternately in the south side. Ordinary duck is heavy enough for curtains. This should be tacked on to frames made of one by two inch slats, firmly mortised or nailed together. Hinge these to the frame work at the top so that they open inwards and upwards. Allow about one square foot of glass to every seven to

ten square feet of floor space, and in addition allow the same amount of curtains for a similar floor area. Two inch or better still, one inch mesh wire should be tacked on the opening where the curtain is so as to keep out sparrows and also keep the hens from soiling the ledge when the curtains are open. Two inch mesh wire tacked over the windows on the inside will prevent a good many breakages in lights. If the house is thirty feet long or longer a solid partition should be put in the middle so as to prevent drafts when the curtains at both ends are open. For such a house four curtains could be used and three windows or vice versa, but personally I would prefer more curtain than glass. The latter acts more or less as a blanket in the day time in that it takes in heat very fast and at night time it gives it off very fast also, whereas the opened curtain prevents the air from being heated by giving a steady circulation. The partition referred to above may be made of cotton similar to the material used for the curtains. The bottom twenty-four inches of the partition should be boards and the top curtain or any other cheap material that would break the drafts that might occur or to prevent too rapid a circulation of air. Under no consideration should the windows and curtains be smaller than the sizes here recommended for a house of this size. Long narrow windows or curtains placed in horizontally, as some persons are inclined to have them, will not furnish the valuable light that square windows will even tho they have the same area.

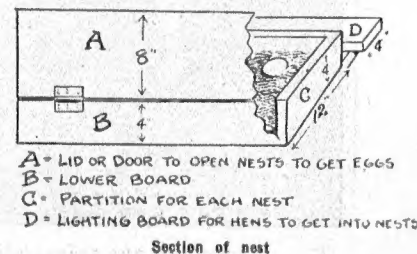
Arrangement of Roosts

Locate the roosts and nests at the back part of the house where the space is the least valuable. Arrange a roosting platform about three feet wide and three feet off the floor. Allow eight inches clear between this and the lower side of the perches. Have these supported by sockets at each end. Three by three inch scantling with the corners chamfered off make the best of perches. These can be turned whenever they have a tendency to warp or sag. Poplar poles cut square at the ends so as to fit into the support would also answer the purpose. Two perches, placed sixteen inches apart on centres, having the back one ten inches from the wall, will give ample roosting space for all hens that a house fourteen to sixteen feet wide can comfortably accommodate, providing they are located along the entire length of the building. The dropping or roosting platform should be made of tongued and grooved lumber, so as to be smooth and as free from cracks as possible to permit of easily cleaning them. Immediately below this platform the nests should be located. Arrange them so that the hens come in from the rear. Make them a foot high and a foot wide the entire length of the platform. The partitions in the nests need only be four inches high and the front board next to the lighting board the same height. This will overcome the difficulty of having two or more hens crowding into one nest and breaking eggs, as they can easily see any empty nests. In order to have it handy for gathering the eggs there should be a lid eight inches wide hinged onto a four inch lower piece. This door can be opened and all the eggs gathered easily. Six feet is long enough for each lid.

Drop Curtain

A drop curtain should be used in front of the roosts at night time if the weather

Continued on Page 16



Section of nest

The Mail Bag

ROBERT CRUISE EXPLAINS

Editor, Guide:—In one of your recent issues, in dealing with the Ferguson report recently laid before parliament at Ottawa, I noticed you stated that I should make a statement of the facts of the case in the securing of my homestead. In order to do so, it will be necessary to deal with the matter from the starting of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve.

When the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve was first blocked out, there were quite a number of settlers inside of the boundary of the reserve. Outside of this forest reserve there were several townships thrown open for homesteading and the settlers, who were considered as squatters, who happened to be inside its boundary when the final location of the forest reserve was made, were given the first choice of homesteading in these townships. When all these men who wished had located quarter sections, the balance was thrown open to the first comers who were eligible to take up homesteads. I happened to be one of these and, like dozens of others, made entry for one of the quarter sections of the said land.

Now, in connection with proving up on my homestead. I proved up on the nine mile regulation. I was expected to have eighty acres fenced and twenty head of stock on it during the last six months of my proving up. That spring I had twenty-six head of horses and thirteen head of cattle, and, not wishing to send some of my horses and colts up there for the summer, I purchased seven head of cattle from a man by the name of Alex Ward, for which I gave my note for \$153.00. As it happened that summer I was summerfallowing the quarter section that I am at present living on; some wild oats and weeds upon it were growing up very fast and, as my stock were pasturing on it and doing well, I disliked removing them to my homestead. I accordingly went to see Mr. Herchmer, the land agent at Dauphin at that time and explained the matter to him, stating I would like to get permission to pasture my stock on the summerfallow instead of putting them on the homestead. He said he would write a full explanation of the matter to the Minister of the Interior and try to get me permission to keep my stock on my home place. This he did and got a reply giving me the necessary permission to pasture my stock on my summerfallow that year.

Now, Mr. Editor, these are the straight facts of the case. There were two charges made against me—first, that I represented myself as a squatter, which is entirely untrue. And second, that I arranged with a neighbor to give me the necessary number of head of stock. This is absolutely misleading and incorrect, as I had myself a sufficient number of stock to qualify. I may add that I have been in the Dauphin district for over twenty-two years and this is the only homestead I have ever owned, the remainder of my land having been purchased.

My neighbors and others were fully aware of the circumstances of my securing the homestead in question and there has never been during all these years the slightest hint of anything being wrong with it until I was elected as a farmers' representative. It has since been dug up solely in the hope that it may injure my chances of re-election, should I again contest the seat.

R. CRUISE.

Dauphin, Man., May 15, 1915.

GOVERNMENT SEED WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—On page 6 of your April 14 issue you have an article headed "Seed Grain Graft," in which you strongly censure farmers (and perhaps justly so) for using seed grain supplied them by the government for other purposes than intended. Now here is my experience:

I secured a quantity of seed grain from the government. According to inspector's slip this contained fall mustard and wild oats. By careful tests I found that only three per cent. would germinate. Had it not been for the kindness of a neighbor who traded me good, clean seed oats—which, by the way,

he got here for 15 cents per bushel less than government charged us—I should have had the choice of sowing the government oats or letting the land lie fallow.

Surely The Guide does not feel that the government should prosecute me for fraud in this connection.

CHARLES OLSON.

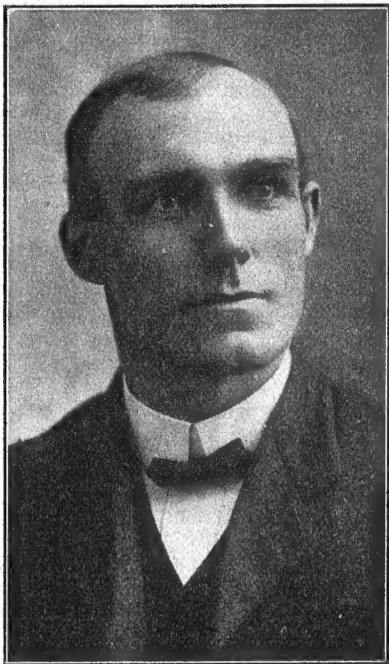
Stoppington, Alta., May 1, 1915.

Note.—Certainly not. The government employee or official who sold such seed is the one who should be prosecuted.—Ed.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE'S PLATFORM

In reply to a letter asking for a statement of his platform, Rev. T. Beveridge, Independent Progressive candidate for Souris federal constituency, writes to The Guide as follows:

My propaganda calls for the freest possible trade relations with the whole world, the immediate removal of all tariff burdens on food-stuffs and on all



REV. T. BEVERIDGE
Chosen as Independent Progressive candidate for Souris at the next federal election

British made goods, believing that all restraints of trade by tariff walls or otherwise are hurtful to the country.

On taxation of land values, graduated income taxes, Direct Legislation, woman suffrage on an equality with men, I go the whole way and hold probably stronger views than most of the readers of your paper.

I have protested for years against public aid to railways and would favor the rule of the government taking over and operating any railway that could not give needed extensions and adequate service. We have been the servants of the railroads long enough. It is time to assert our mastery.

On banking reform and co-operation I also hold advanced if not indeed radical views. All utilities that are for the service of the people should be made to serve. If this cannot be done under private operation, then let the public take them in hand and run them. We are told there will be huge graft. Not nearly so much as there is under present conditions and not, in my opinion, when the public are awake and take stock.

The above views cover all other topics, such as railway rates, etc.

The civil service should be under a commission like our Manitoba Public Utilities commission, responsible, not to the cabinet, but to parliament. As long as we have party domination, we will have civil service abuses.

I am also in favor of carrying the liquor question up to the Dominion house

and having the whole traffic for beverage purposes swept from the country.

The local Grain Growers' Association of Deloraine, of which I am a member, know my views quite well and are well acquainted with me, and they have chosen me to support and propagate their views at Ottawa.

On the question of administration of justice, I hold that every evil-doer should be punished and especially the political offender, who is twice a criminal, first, for the betrayal of public trust, and second, for the looting of the public domain. His punishment should be commensurate with his crime.

I propose to get in touch with the other Progressive candidates as soon as they are in the field and see if we can draw up a common platform to submit to the people. Unity is strength and this is a good kind of unity.

Whenever the common people, whose needs are common, can be got to work together for a common end, that end will soon be reached. The present time is a good time to strike.

I do not wish to antagonize any of the old parties and will welcome the co-operation of either or both, if they will come our way. We shall blaze the trail and when they deem it expedient they will fall into line.

THOS. BEVERIDGE.

CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of March 17, on the last page, appears a letter from me on the subject of the "Open Forum" and I claim your promise, at the foot of that letter, for the insertion of this article on the most vital matter, viz., "the purity in purpose of our co-operative organizations."

In an editorial of March 31, under the caption of "A Vicious Attack," you criticize the editor of the Neepawa Register most severely, but you have not controverted a single statement made by him, not one; but you go on to say: "It is quite true that its (the Grain Growers' Grain Company) profits are not distributed on the technical 'co-operative basis' even tho the charter of the company permits such 'co-operative' distribution of profits."

Now, Mr. Editor, The Guide and the Grain Growers' Grain Company have shed tears, "technical" if not "figurative" tears. I suppose, over companies in British Columbia and elsewhere who have assumed misleading names, whereby they seek to make farmers believe that they work on a co-operative plan or are connected with the Grain Growers' Grain Company when they are not, and have denounced these companies even if their charters did not allow for the distribution of profits on such co-operative basis.

"To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin" (and not to the other fellow). The name is a mere technicality, the manner of distributing profits, and the government of the organization, are not technicalities, they are the vital-determining factors of its nature. The co-operative basis of distribution of "residue" or "balances in account with patrons" is not a "technicality of the concern," it is the "principle," the "determining factor" of the nature of the company. The \$70,000 paid out in dividends and the \$60,000 added to reserve do not belong to the 15,000 farmers—often only farmers in so far as they "farm the farmers," for as you state, "there is no grain company in the world today so far as we know that distributes its profits co-operatively," since such distribution is not possible, "except by system of accounting so elaborate that it would eat up the greater part of the profits." Thus the conclusion you arrive at in plain English is this: "That rather than pay working men and women the greater part of these profits, and return the small balances to those who earn them in the sweat of their brow, we will pocket the whole 100 per cent. of them." Of such are the respectables whom Christ—The

Truth—drove out of the temple because they had made of His Father's house (hold-social organization) a den of robbers.

You go on and cite the "Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company of Alberta" as one of those companies who are honestly—please hand me a good measure of salt—seeking for the solution of this problem! Note well that at the time we were reading this, that company's methods were under the severest investigation by our provincial government, for overcharging from \$500 to \$800 on each of the eighty-three elevators built or acquired by this company for gambling in grain, and because Mr. Fream, one of the leading men of this company as well as of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, is personally accused of having sworn to there being fifteen thousand dollars more in the treasury than can be accounted for. Such quotations injure you and the company you seek to shield. In your note to John Campbell's letter on April 14 you say, "Criticism to be of any service should offer a remedy." I am neither a genius nor a Solon, but I can say that had these companies sought "earnestly" instead of "honestly" for a solution of this problem of distribution it would soon have dawned upon them, that if the cost of apportioning the money remaining in the treasury from the sales of grain was really excessive, the whole of that amount should be set aside as capital for a co-operative company (to be controlled by Direct Legislation methods) owned by all who had a share therein, having for its object any such purpose as a majority might select, such as co-operative banking, flour milling, etc., etc. To take monies which distinctly do not belong to those who appropriate them is usury or theft, no matter whether you call it dividends or interest, and is the opposite of co-operation.

Yours for economic justice,

DANIEL BOISSEVAIN.

Strathmore, Alta.

Note.—We publish this letter to show, as we have shown before many times, that we are willing to meet any criticism. We will not, however, publish another in a similar vein, because we can see no good purpose to be served. We have no objection of being charged with hypocrisy if any good comes from it, but Mr. Boissevain makes absolutely no constructive nor helpful suggestion. If Mr. Boissevain has the information on co-operative distribution of profits let him produce it, but if not he should be less ready to suspect the honor of the men in charge of the three big farmers' companies. One of the chief reasons why farmers are exploited as they are today is because too large a proportion of them are ready to suspect those of their own class who rise to positions of responsibility in their own organizations. Our Mail Bag is an "Open Forum," but we do not propose that The Guide shall be used as a medium thru which one reader may attack or question the honor of another. We have too big a problem ahead to build up without devoting time to tearing down.—Editor.

SPECULATION IN WHEAT

Editor, Guide:—I have been growing wheat out on the prairie for a few years trying to make a living that way, and I have always considered this present method of handling wheat, especially options, one of the worst things that could be allowed in any country. As long as the present system of handling wheat is permitted the farmers will be stolen from and beaten down in price, and the consumers will be charged more than they should be, and people who have no right whatever are making millions of dollars out of wheat. Elevator men all over this country, not all, but too many, will steal wheat from the poorest man who has wheat to sell.

The poorest men nearly always have to sell as soon as the wheat is threshed and get the lowest price. Farmers in good circumstances generally sell their wheat when the price suits them and get sometimes one-third more than the man who has to sell.

It is not supply and demand that change the price, but men who are in a position to control the market. There was wheat sold here last fall at about one-half the present price and thousands

Concluded on Page 18

Trees on the Farm

A humble cottage surrounded by trees is far more homelike and cosy than an imposing house standing on the bare prairies

It is next to impossible to adequately describe the value of trees planted on the bare prairie farms. Only those who have homesteaded for a while waiting for their carefully tended trees to develop and shelter their house and buildings can really appreciate what it means to be without trees. There is no good reason why trees cannot abound on every prairie farm, providing a certain amount of care and attention is given to them when first planted. Some years ago the Dakotas were as bare and uninviting as many parts of the West are today, but now, one of the most striking features of a trip South thru these states is the sight of mature plantations of trees around every farmstead which, besides providing shelter, shade and fuel, increase the value of the property on which they grow and above all, by making the home a beauty spot worth living in, tend to keep the young folks on the farm. Following are the experiences of Western farmers who, realizing the benefit which trees are to a farm, have grown them successfully:

Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the average prairie farm is the bleak, uninviting appearance of the farm-stead, due to the lack of trees and shrubs. This becomes even more noticeable when the farmer meets failure in raising an ordinary vegetable garden on account of the high winds which prevail on the prairie. Since it is possible to grow splendid wind-breaks cheaply and with comparatively little labor, it should be the farmer's first thought to make some preparation for starting a shelter belt. The success of his venture will depend more on the preparation of the soil, than on any other operation. The chief points to aim for in this preparation are freedom from weeds and especially grasses, deep

and thorough cultivation of the soil to provide suitable root room and to furnish a reservoir for water storage.

Summer-fallow is perhaps the best preparation for tree planting, as this treatment practically insures a good supply of moisture for the young plant. It should be plowed early and deeply, and given regular surface cultivation all summer. New land needs two years'



Planting individual trees, using a planting board

treatment, breaking early, packed, then back-set when the sod is rotted, then surface disced and cultivated till freeze-up, followed by fallowing the next year. This treatment is necessary to completely eradicate all grass roots which would soon spoil the young trees.

On no account must trees be planted on stubble or on land that grew a crop

the previous year, as failure is almost sure to result.

In preparing land it is best to have a well-laid-out plan of the garden, taking care to have it of ample size, preferably rectangular in shape, with a southern aspect and as the prevailing winds are from the north and west, the wind-breaks should be on these sides. The south and east sides are better comparatively open; a few shrubs or a neat hedge of caragana or lilac will generally be sufficient on these sides.

In selecting varieties, those of a hardy nature should be chosen, and among these some will be found better adapted to local soil conditions than others. In this matter I certainly advise anyone to write their nearest experimental farm, where valuable information as to suitable varieties is always available.

Plant a Mixture

It is always better to have a mixture of varieties. For instance, cottonwood will grow well on the outside row, and be quite a failure between two rows of maple, as it requires light. Again, some trees may be susceptible to disease and a variety would ensure a good belt in case of some failures. I planted golden willow, Manitoba maple, green ash and Russian poplar, and all have done well. These, with cottonwood and American elm, are the most satisfactory in Central Manitoba when a tall-growing wind-break is desired. For low-growing hedges, caragana is the best. The lilac is good, but slow growing. For evergreens, the Scotch pine and spruce are suitable, but these do better planted inside the shelter belt, somewhat shaded from the sun and high winds. It is the general rule to plant trees four feet apart each way. In this way they afford

each other some protection. They will grow straighter and taller, they will form a better check to the wind and, having fewer large branches, will suffer less from snow-break. Close planting entails less cultivation as they soon cover the ground and stop the growth of weeds. In case of deaths, the gaps are not so noticeable in close planting. Perhaps the most convenient method of planting is to mark the land out in drills or with a line to keep the rows straight. One man with a spade makes a deep thrust, presses the spade forward and lays the root of each plant behind the spade. On removing, the soil covers the roots and should be firmly tramped around the root. Seedlings can be planted very quickly and if the root is kept wet before planting, growth is assured. Cuttings of willow or ash can be planted the same way or with a dibble, and should be put in a sloping position only two inches being left above ground. No manure is necessary, just clean land, plenty of moisture, and firm soil round the plant. After, cultivation is very important for about three years or until the trees cover the ground. The chief point is to keep down all weeds, and especially grasses, and maintain a soil mulch on the surface to conserve all the moisture possible. One very important thing in the prevention of winter killing is to stop cultivation after August 1. If continued later the trees make a soft, late growth which will not mature before winter, with resultant loss. It is not advisable to plant in the fall for the same reason. Best results are always obtained by early spring planting; the plants becoming well established before winter sets in. After the first three years, no attention will

Continued on Page 18

In the Path of Battle

By Kathryn Jarboe

Under the yellow August sunlight the fields lay deserted; here a scythe leaning against a half-completed stack, there a sickle rusting on the stubble. The twilight fell upon deserted hearths where women, with trembling fingers, cooked their scanty meals. The round, full moon looked down upon scattered homes where only the children slept, where the women wept and shuddered and waited.

For the men had marched away under the brilliant, flaunting colors. None had been too old to go, none too young. Their lips had shouted the raucous notes, the valiant words—Honneur, Patrie, Gloire—but every eye was wet, every heart heavy with despair and terror.

Bibi had watched them go, the tiny staff in his clenched fingers beating time to the brave music, to the hurrying feet, but, in the nameless terror that had descended upon the land, he clung to the old grandmother's hand and, when all were gone—father, uncle, brother—he flung himself sobbing upon the ground. The woman, left alone in the world save for the small grandchild, watched with eyes too old for tears until there was no longer even a cloud of dust upon the horizon; then she turned and hobbled into the empty house, leaving the child still lying there upon the lonely road.

Before the hearth she sat, seeing the long procession of all the others who, under that same tricolor, had marched out, away from her life, never to return. Hours later, when Bibi came in, his little tragedy all forgotten, his face reflecting only the golden glory of the summer day, he found her sitting there, dry-eyed, her shriveled lips muttering prayers for those already dead, for those about to die. Into her shaking hands he thrust his offering—a nosegay

of bluets, the color of the sky, of field poppies, a flame of red, and mullein, white with the dust of the road—the tricolor that had taken from them grandfather, father, husband and sons.

A choking sob slipped across her lips and she flung the flowers from her on to the hearth, where the red petals of the poppies lay in mimicry of the fire that might never again blaze thereon.

Days passed; only a few—Bibi could not count them, Mere Craquette would not. The heavy-headed blades of grain lay prone upon the ground, ungarnished by the hands that were too tiny, the hands that were too old. There were others, of course, in that deserted land, as lonely as these two, but there were no others quite so helpless—a child of six, a grandam of eighty-six. Indoors, the woman could only sit and pray. Out of doors, the child played with his flowers—bluets, bits of the sky, poppies, red as blood, and mullein, a dried and ghastly white. The short-lived poppies drooped and fell to the earth, the mullein crumbled to dust, only the bluets were left.

And then there dawned the day of horror. For hours of light and darkness the roar of cannon had filled the universe, for hours of light and darkness the grandmother had knelt quivering and trembling before the crucifix. At daybreak the low horizon stretched—a long line of fire and smoke; flames licking up the parched fields with the hovel that stood in their midst, black smoke creeping like a pall across the sky.

In the grey light before the sun had risen Mere Craquette stood in the doorway and watched the oncoming devastation, a foeman that feet, however young and agile, might not outdistance, that no human hand might stay. Clutching Bibi by the wrist, she reentered the house and closed the door.

Better to die crouched before the cross, with suppliant hands upon its succoring feet, than to be caught creeping and crawling thru the fields of matted grain.

For a little time Bibi lay quiet in her arms, listening to the ever-increasing roar, watching the light that even now was redder than any rays of sunlight that had ever flooded the windows of his home. Soon, tho, he grew restless and slipped away from the feeble hands that, with the passing of all things earthly, had almost forgotten to hold him. Out of doors the horizon was still only a line of red and black, and Bibi could not know that it was a score of miles nearer to his home than it had been a short hour before. Here and there above the broken grain there waved a tiny flag of blue. Upon his baby lips fragments of "Honneur, Gloire, Patrie," he ran to and fro gathering his beloved bluets.

Tired, stifled by the heat, the source of which he could not understand, he sat down at the edge of the road. And now there was a new sound in the air—not the deadly roar of the cannon that had thundered for two whole days, not the rush of flame, but a steady, rhythmic throb that, with every instant, grew nearer and louder. Bibi's mind, already confused by the difficult breaths he drew, could not tell at first whether it was the feet of men or horses that he heard. He stood up, tottering a little, but still clutching in his hands his bluets.

Then he saw, rushing down upon him, horses, more horses than in all his life he had ever seen and, mounted on them, men, different from any men that he had ever beheld. Did he look for the tricolor? Did he know that only under the tricolor might friends be found? High above his yellow head he held the bluets.

Perhaps it was only fate, perhaps it was the God to whom the grand'mere's prayers were rising, but the man who saw the baby hands and the blue corn-flowers was the man of war. A sudden word and there was a sudden halt of all the pounding hoofs. Bending down from his horse, the man of war took the blossoms, and on his lips was a word the childish ears had never heard spoken in a tongue he could not understand: "Kaiserblumen!"

"Honneur, Gloire, Patrie." The valiant words rested curiously upon the baby lips, but in an instant the intellect before which the entire world was trembling understood. Honor—Glory—Fatherland—the same in every heart—for which every man must lay down his life, whatever helpless atom he might leave behind him.

There were orders quick and clear and then the pounding hoofs passed on, but around the fields of Mere Craquette was a double cordon composed of the flower of the army, the emperor's personal staff. It was theirs to obey, whether it might be a phalanx of fellow creatures that was to be mowed down, whether it might be a conflagration lighted by their own torches that was to be stayed.

The August moon was well past the full, only a little crescent of gold that preceded by a few hours the rising of the sun. It looked down upon a scorched and smoldering territory. To the north, to the south, to the east and west it stretched, but in the centre stood Bibi's home, the small thatched cottage, surrounded by its field of grain, trampled, perhaps, a little under the feet of its zealous defenders—fallen here and there—but sheltering everywhere clusters of blossoms blue as heaven itself, Bibi's bluets, the Kaiserblumen beloved by the man of war.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

WOMAN SUFFRAGE A LIVE ISSUE

These are such stirring times that it is hardly surprising to find the suffrage question, which was quite in abeyance in Manitoba, suddenly brought to the fore again by the change of government.

It will be remembered that the Liberal party in their pre-election campaign last summer promised to grant the franchise to women upon receiving a petition signed by fifteen per cent. of as many women as there were men voting in the 1914 elections.

Then again at the last session of the legislature an unqualified resolution recommending the extension of the franchise to women on the same terms as men was brought in by Premier Norris himself, then leader of the opposition, and voted for unanimously by the Liberals and the one Independent member in the House.

It is gratifying to learn that Premier Norris has re-affirmed his intention of living up to the platform which so nearly brought him into power last summer.

This means that the granting of the franchise to the women of this province is imminent and it behoves us to be up and bestirring ourselves, for it must be clearly understood that the work of the women suffragists of this province will have just begun with the acquisition of the franchise. The moment we have become voters these suffrage leagues will have to be turned into societies for the promotion of better citizenship. It is our duty to see to it that such outrageous instances of graft can never again be perpetrated in this province by a government of either political color.

It is time for an effective brake, in the form of an enlightened public opinion, to be placed upon the grafting proclivities of politicians. The tendency in the past has been for the public to get greatly worked up at election time over the sinfulness of politics and to completely forget it between whiles.

We women will have to throw the whole weight of our influence against the fallacy that there is any special virtue in any particular political party. When we get good government it is because we have a decent man at the helm, who collects decent men about him and not because some particular party is in power. And when we are so fortunate as to get a good leader we must keep him continually reminded of the fact that we are looking to him for good government and will give him our whole-hearted support just as long as we get that sort of government and not a minute longer.

We women can do a great work in spreading the new ideals of citizenship which are so badly needed in this country today.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

PLEASE NOTE

Anyone desiring to communicate with a contributor to this page must observe the rules of correspondence and enclose the letter in a plain stamped envelope and forward it to me with a note giving the pen name of the writer. We cannot send out addresses or forward parcels.

F. M. B.

NEW TEACHER FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Manitoba Agricultural College announces the appointment of Miss E. M. Eadie, of the staff of Toronto University, as Professor of Household Science, in succession to Mrs. Salisbury, who has given up teaching work and gone to her home in California.

Miss Eadie was brought up on a farm in Brant County, Ontario, taught in public schools, and later took the household science course at Toronto, graduating in 1904. During the two following years she organized and directed the normal training work in household science in Mount Allison Ladies' College, Sackville, New Brunswick. From 1906 to 1908 she was on the staff of Toronto University as first assistant in household science. Afterwards for two years she managed, at the request of President Falconer, of the University, the dining hall of that institution. The year 1910

she spent in England attending King's College for women, University of London, taking post-graduate work in home science. Since her return to Canada she has been on the staff of Toronto University as lecturer in household science. For the year 1914 she was president of the home science branch of Ontario Educational Association. She, therefore, comes to Manitoba well fitted, both in training and experience, to assume the responsibilities of her new position.

ONION GROWING

Read by Mrs. Geo. Galbraith to Wiseton W.G.G.A.

The onion thrives best in a rather deep, rich, loamy soil and, unlike other vegetables, succeeds well when sown on the same ground for successive years. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order, level the ground with a rake and tread or pack firmly. Sow the seed thinly in drills one inch deep or a little deeper and pat them with the hand after the seed is covered. The drills should be from twelve to fifteen inches apart so as to allow hoeing between. Another good way is to pack them with the back of the spade or roll with a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough thin them out to stand three to four inches apart. Keep the surface of



A sideboard which has dignity and charm

the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply or to collect it around the growing bulbs.

To Plant Sets

The soil required for sets is the same as for seed. Place the onion sets three to four inches apart, three inches deep, in rows twelve to fifteen inches apart. When hoeing be careful not to work the soil against the onions as this keeps the bulbs from spreading out and they grow to shaws too much and will not ripen so readily. When you want the onions to ripen tramp the shaws over, taking good care not to bruise the onion. Some people scratch the soil away from the onions so that they can have more room to grow and ripen quicker.

The planting of sets is increasing rapidly. They are used for several purposes. The onion sets produce a large onion ready for market four to six weeks earlier than those produced from sowing seed. This enables the grower to sell his entire crop early in the season, when prices are usually highest, before the bulk of the crop reaches the market. The sets also produce good green onions on most any soil in half the time it takes to raise them from seed.

I sow my seed for sets the same way as for onions, and as they become the size I want them I pull them and lay them in rows to dry. They should be taken in and the shaws pulled off when dry and kept in a cool, dry place, but where they will not freeze.

CHILDREN WANTED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have no children and would like to adopt a little girl a year or two old and perhaps a boy too, but they must be legitimate and of good parents. If you know of any poor woman who wants to come on the farm a few months for a change perhaps she would give me her child to keep and I could try and get a home with a bachelor for her. I do all my own work, but could not pay any wages. If she helped me work I could sew for her.

BUTTERCUP.

A FAIR EXCHANGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I would be glad if some of the sisters could give me a start of mother of vinegar, also some pieces of print for quilt patches, and in return I will send two supper dishes.

Johnny Cake

Beat well one large egg and half cupful of brown sugar. Add one half cup of sour cream into which has been stirred a teaspoonful of soda. Thicken with one cupful of yellow corn meal and flour enough to make a thick batter. Pour into a pan and bake in a hot oven. Serve hot with butter, honey or maple syrup.

Doughnuts

Three eggs creamed with one cup sugar. Add two cups sweet milk, one

sleep and that causes fretfulness and quarrels. I would just like to meet "Onward" and Mrs. Janes.

I think with the fearful death rate thru the war it means so much to try and bring our children up to be well mannered, good characters, above all good Christians and I find myself I need to study the Bible and then to turn to any article which is practical as the two mentioned, also your own, to find help in bringing up my own.

It's a gigantic task for it means some times a mother taking herself in hand to eradicate a fault and I believe nothing is impossible. We ourselves need to look higher and that constantly.

I thoroughly enjoyed your page and will close hoping to see more articles as I have mentioned for it means a lot to our future generation. I do believe badly planned and cooked food starts many a disease in children and do not believe in just anything being given to them. Now I must close.

ANOTHER MOTHER.

WANTS GOOD RECIPE FOR HEAD CHEESE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I thought I would drop a line as I see so much help in the Country Homemakers' page, so thought I would write for a little help. Well, I am writing to ask if some of the readers could let me have a good recipe for head cheese or potted meat. I would very much like to get a good recipe for them.

Have any of the readers ever tried boiling salt pork in buttermilk? It makes it so nice when fried. It is nice and brown and gives it a good flavor.

I have also seen a lot of good hints on raising children. I may say that I have great faith in feeding an infant arrowroot biscuits. I had a lot of trouble with my baby's bowels, but ever since I fed her the arrowroot biscuits I have had no trouble with her at all. I have not much that is good to pass on, so will close. Wishing you success with your wonderful work, I will sign myself,

MOTHER OF TWO.

WANT WOMAN'S HELP

All the activities of life, working, playing, voting, governing, are included in the word living when one lives fully. A prophet said, "It is not good for man to live alone." Experience proves the wisdom of the saying. The best of our sadly imperfect human institutions is the home wherein man has had the aid, and often the leadership of woman. The worst of them is the government which man set out arrogantly to build alone. He has muddled along politically without woman's aid now for centuries and to a considerable number of him the result is not gratifying. That number want a change. They want the help of woman in reforming the state. They ask for that help as the right of all who believe that government should be the free expression of the greatest possible number. They know that one sex cannot be trusted to legislate for another any more than one race may legislate for another race, or one man for another man. They know that the finest things in humanity cannot find expression in government while one half of humanity has no voice in government. They believe that woman will bring to the immediate problems of government a fresh point of view, greater leisure for the study of politics, a special knowledge of the needs of women and children and an interest as yet untainted by senseless partisanship and its stupid corollary, political graft. They know that with her help some part of the idealism and common sense of the home may find its way into politics and they claim the right to see in their own time the fulfillment of the promise of a democracy in which they believe profoundly. This can come only thru the enfranchisement of women.—Joseph O'Brien in Harper's Weekly.

The angel of prohibition has come to Russia as a veritable angel of deliverance.—George B. Wilson.

ENJOYS DISCUSSIONS OF CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—The article on the "Health of Children" by Mrs. Janes in your last week's number was just splendid. I thought the last of it interested me most of all as I think the same as she does in every particular. She spoke regarding feeding and the rest. I just wish she would write oftener, also "Onward." Such articles as the two mentioned, also your own on the subject mentioned, I think mean a lot to young mothers such as myself.

I think the same as has been said in some of the articles in your page. From my observation of parents who do not punish their children the results are anything but satisfactory. It ends in a thoroughly spoiled child. I think the same as Mrs. Janes, try getting them from doing the thing the mother wishes to avoid by getting their attention on something else. When that fails insist on their obeying. If that fails, well then pun'n I do believe that it is wrong of a mother to let herself become a veritable "spanking machine." Just keep that for the greatest offences, and if we love and play with them when they are good, it is more likely the mother will have more influence to stop them when they are wrong. I do believe that a lot of children do not get enough rest and

EXECUTIVE:	
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LANDIS RESOLUTIONS

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of our branch held on April 24, the following resolutions were passed and I was instructed to forward you copies of same so that you could have the subjects agitated if you thought them worthy of it.

1—"Whereas the present system of representation by population is very unfair to the Prairie Provinces on account of their lack of proportionate number of women and children,

"And whereas the British North America Act is being amended to give Prince Edward Island more than proportionate representation;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Association favors the amending of the British North America Act so as to give representation to all the provinces according to voting population instead of total population."

2—"Whereas there is a likelihood of the Royal North West Mounted Police being replaced in this province by some form of provincial police,

"And whereas the R. N. W. M. P. have the confidence of the people in a far greater degree than any provincial police could have,

"And whereas owing to the proposed changes in the liquor laws there will be much more need for their services for awhile to see that the laws are enforced;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that it is the opinion of this Association that it is in the best interests of the province to renew the contract with the Dominion government for a period of years."

ARTHUR HALL,

Sec. Landis Local.

MISREPRESENTATION BY LIQUOR MEN

I enclose you two affidavits showing how great has been the misrepresentation in circulating the petition of the Licensed Victuallers' Association for a referendum. These could be duplicated many times. I have mailed the original to Premier Scott.

LEE HUNT,

Sec'y Miry Creek.

The following is a copy of the two affidavits above referred to:—

Province of Saskatchewan. To wit:

I, Thomas L. Bell, of Gerowville, in the province of Saskatchewan, farmer, age 30 years, make oath and say as follows:

That on the 15th day of April, 1915, a petition on behalf of the Hotel Keepers' Association was presented to me for signature.

That Charles Harris, of Cabri, who presented said petition informed me that it was a petition to do away with all the bars of the hotels and that the names on the said petition were the only persons who could vote at the election as it was to be a voters' list.

That I signed said petition believing that it was for the purpose mentioned.

That I am since informed that the petition was wholly misrepresented to me and had I known its proper object I never would have signed it.

THOMAS L. BELL.

Sworn before me this 5th day of May, 1915, at Gerowville, in the province of Saskatchewan.

ISAAC M. GEROW,

A Commissioner of Oaths.

Province of Saskatchewan. To wit: I, Isaac M. Gerow, of Gerowville, Saskatchewan, make oath and say:

That on April 15 Charles Harris, justice of the peace of Cabri, did present to me a petition to sign claiming it was for to banish the bar in Saskatchewan, which I signed believing it to be the same. This has been misrepresented as it is a petition to keep the bars open.

ISAAC M. GEROW.

Sworn before me this 24th day of April, 1915, at Gerowville, in the province of Saskatchewan.

W. I. SULLIVAN,

A Commissioner.

CLOSING THE BARS

At a meeting of the Thunder Valley Grain Growers' Association, held on Saturday, April 3, 1915, the following

resolution was passed: Moved by B. Bradford, seconded by T. Fisher: "That this local Association heartily endorses the action taken by the Provincial Government in regard to closing the bars during the war."

HERBERT H. HATLEY, Sec.-Treas.,
Thunder Valley G. G. A.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

The Patriotic Acre scheme has been taken up with enthusiasm by a large number of our locals. From all over the province, north, south, east and west, requests have come for forms, there being at present over twenty thousand in the hands of our members. Of these forms a large number have been returned, showing that our members are backing their first enthusiasm with practical work.

One member of the Sunshine Valley Association, Chas. E. Craig, has promised no less than three acres, while several have promised two acres each. Below is a list of canvassers to date who have sent in ten or more forms and I hope to acknowledge others in due course. At the time of writing J. J. Aitkin, of the Yellow Lake Association, holds first place with 37 forms to his credit. Who will be the first to go one better?

Canvasser	Association	Farms	Acres
J. J. Aitkin	Yellow Lake	37	37
Robert Rountree	Waldorf	27	26 1/2
A. J. Robertson	Davidson	24	24
P. L. Craigen	Vanguard	20	20
W. J. Kenyon	Lemberg	20	21
H. Bate	Belle Plaine	20	20
R. Bounier	Gravelbourg	20	20
J. S. Donaldson	Little Lake	17	17
S. L. Poulter	Sunshine Valley	16	18
Harry L. Gillett	Shaunaville	14	14
H. P. Taylor	Dinsmore	14	14
George Greenfield	Gibbs	14	18 and 5 bu.
C. Billings	Sunny South	13	14
F. J. D. Smith	Duff	10	14
A. E. Steele	Ruddell	10	10
W. H. Dodds	Cut Knife	10	10
Harry S. Smith	Belmae	10	10
D. M. Strath	Sceptre	10	10
T. J. Fox	Wild Rose Valley	10	10
John Jones	Naseby	10	10
J. E. George	Grandview	10	10
W. A. Herberston	Bellmuir	10	10
Robert S. Urquhart	Poplar Park	10	10
Hugh Guy	Senlac	10	10
George A. Merryfield	Monarch	10	10
Robert Hamilton	Uren	10	10
W. Nicholson	Rolling Plains	10	10
Ira Creed	Netherhill	10	10
M. A. Steele	Pontiac	10	10
T. M. Morgan	Thunder Valley	10	12
S. S. Ashley	Broomfield	10	10
Robert Milne	Catarqui	10	10
G. A. Stock	Burnham	10	10
Thos. Norris	Burnham	10	10

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Central Secretary, S.G.G.A.—I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a draft for \$2,174.35 towards the Belgian Relief Fund kindly contributed by the various locals of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and beg to extend my best thanks to the generous donors for their whole hearted support.

This is one of the largest contributions received toward the fund and I beg you to convey my deepest gratitude to all the members for their generosity.

GEORGE POOTMANS,

Honorary Sec'y Belgian Relief Fund.

We are pleased to report that in addition to the above the Colleston local remitted thru the Prince Albert Board of Trade the sum of \$210 to the Belgian Fund.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

FOR THE RED CROSS

Central Secretary, S.G.G.A.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 29, enclosing draft for \$240.20, this amount having been collected from the locals of your Association.

On behalf of the Provincial Branch of the Red Cross Society, please convey to all those who have so generously contributed the thanks of the society for this donation to the funds.

E. D. McCALLUM,

Hon. Secretary.

WHITE VALLEY ORGANIZED

I take leave to present to you report of our organization meeting of March 1, with attendance of sixteen. The meeting confined itself electing officers and a name for the local, which is to be White Valley.

Officers elected were as follows: Fred Bjorge, president; W. Wills, vice-presi-

dent; D. B. Halderman, secretary-treasurer; directors, M. H. Swanson, A. Stranagan, A. Hogberg, O. Dale, A. Mickelson, I. Inglisk.

D. B. HALDERMAN,
Sec.-Treas. White Valley Local.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT

As there has been quite a lot of speech making in government circles in regard to setting a limit to the price of wheat, I am requested to forward to you the following resolution which passed unanimously at a meeting of the Millersdale Local on March 16.

Resolved:—That as the cost of everything that the farmers buy is advancing, we are strongly opposed to the government taking any action which will set a limit to the price of wheat.

THOS. BOODY,

Sec.-Treas. Millersdale Assn.

FROM SUNNY SOUTH

Please find enclosed bunch of Patriotic Acre contribution forms which have been collected by some of our members; more to come.

Last evening (Friday, March 26) we held a social and meeting in the Sunny South school house, at which the ladies of the district were asked to join the Sunny South Grain Growers' Association. Sixteen of those present joined, and they are, I believe, going to organize a local of their own. Mr. Redman, our district director, was present and gave an address on the working and aims of the Grain Growers' Association, and a vote of thanks was tendered to him.

FRANK O. BURRILL,

Sec.-Treas. Sunny South Local.

I have read your letter in The Guide as to the standing of a municipal secretary. Well, as I hold that position here I am of the same opinion as you express. A secretary must have a good education. As regards languages, if he can read and

F. W. GREEN SERIOUSLY ILL

F. W. Green, for some years Central Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, is dangerously ill at his home at Moose Jaw. Mr. Green has been very active in many branches of public work and is a very useful man to society in general and to agriculture in particular. It is with the utmost anxiety as well as the sincerest sympathy that our many thousands of members will await further word of his condition. The value of his work for organized agriculture has been of such far-reaching importance and the debt we owe him is so great that all Grain Growers, as one man, are hoping for his speedy recovery.

speak the English language I do not think he will have much trouble in the average municipality. As regards the question of real estate, if he is the man he should be in a position to stop a lot of this inflating of values of farm lands as he knows the assessed value, and if he gets the opportunity to dispose of land at that value, it certainly should be his privilege.

Your correspondent must certainly be misinformed when he says that the secretaries earn their money easier than a bank manager or teacher. Some might, but I very much doubt it. Any way the question of comparison is not necessary. The whole thing is to make it what it is, a good and upright profession, and if a little insurance or anything else comes along, take it and be thankful.

R. DRAYSON.

PATRIOTIC FUND

Dear Mr. Musselman:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., with which you forwarded a draft amounting to \$7,438.04, contributed to the Canadian Patriotic Fund by the locals of your Association, and also a draft for \$496.75 to be forwarded to the Prince of Wales' Fund in England.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley	.. Balbeck
" 2—M. P. Roddy	.. Rouleau
" 3—G. E. Noddy	.. Lampman
" 4—R. M. Johnston	.. Eastview
" 5—J. W. Easton	.. Moosomin
" 6—F. W. Redman	.. Grenfell
" 7—C. O. A. Travis	.. Govan
" 8—Thorn M. Eddy	.. Bethune
" 9—John F. Reid	.. Orcadia
" 10—J. L. Rooke	.. Togo
" 11—T. Sales	.. Langham
" 12—Andrew Knox	.. Prince Albert
" 13—W. H. Edwall	.. Wilkie
" 14—T. M. Morgan	.. Aquadell
" 15—Frank Burton	.. Vanguard
" 16—W. T. Hall	.. Surbiton

I wish to thank you personally for the interest you are taking in the Canadian Patriotic Fund and I would like you to convey to your executive our thanks for the loyal support we are receiving from the members of the Grain Growers' Association.

I expect shortly to be in a position to submit a complete statement of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in Saskatchewan for publication and I will be pleased to see that you are supplied with a copy of the same. I am satisfied that your executive and the Grain Growers generally will be highly satisfied with the showing made by the Saskatchewan branch of the fund. I think I can safely say that in every phase of the work, Saskatchewan stands well in the lead, and it is only because of the hearty support we have received from all sections of the province and the various organized bodies in the province that we are able to make such a statement.

Regarding your contribution forwarded for the Prince of Wales' Fund, I may say that a draft was purchased in the name of the Prince of Wales' Fund and forwarded to our honorary secretary at Ottawa, who no doubt has transmitted the same to the proper officers of the Prince of Wales' Fund in England.

Thanking you again most heartily and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours very truly,

THOMAS M. BEE,

Managing Sec. Can.

Patriotic Fund.

Regina, Sask., May 13.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

(Canadian Finance, Winnipeg, Man.)

Millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute—to the manufacturers! Thus modernized, Pinckney's memorable phrase defines the attitude of many critics of Canada's emergency taxes. It has been the keynote of journalistic and platform utterances purporting to voice in particular the opinion of the West's farmers.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers, when recently in session at Regina, went so far as to protest that the new taxes discriminated against farmers as a class. Were it not for the announcement of a movement to have each farmer donate the proceeds of a "Patriotic Acre" to the needs of the Empire, the extreme phrasing of the Regina protest might have led not a few outsiders to doubt the willingness of Western farmers to bear one another's burdens.

It is well within their right to advocate special direct taxation rather than increased customs duties; but this is no time for whining that they are being specially mulcted—particularly in view of the revised decision to allow feed corn still to come in duty free. Indeed, any income tax, if it could be effectively enforced, would almost certainly fall upon Western farmers to pay proportionately more during the coming fiscal year than they will contribute under proposed indirect imposts. Alone as a class, this year, they will have increased instead of decreased incomes. As the Financial Times puts it: "These are the people who have no out-of-works, no half-time wages, no trade losses from the bankruptcy of clients, none of the difficulties which have compelled the people of our cities to effect a radical readjustment of their scale of living in recent months."

Let it be read by the West that conditions, not theories, have immediately to be faced. Even the farmer, who, in normal times may feel strongly that a protective tariff is a fallacy, can surely stretch his economic conscience to the point of cheerfully contributing something from the comparative affluence that will be this year, in order to help keep at work thousands of Eastern factory operatives. He may still consider some of the industries to have been abortively tariff-born and others to have been fostered to a stage where, in normal times, they should be beyond pap-feeding. But let him, "without prejudice" to his future attitude, ungrudgingly now do what others are called upon to do.

OFFICERS:	
Hon. President—D. W. Warner	Edmonton
President—James Speakman	Penhold
Vice-Presidents—	
H. W. Woods	Carstairs
S. S. Dunham	Lethbridge
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton
W. D. Trego	Gleichen
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary

POLITICAL ACTION

Official Circular No. 5

Re district conventions in the new federal constituencies. To the officers and members of Union..... No.....

Ladies and Gentlemen:—We have sent to all the unions the resolution submitted to the last convention by the Gleichen Union, asking that the U. F. A. should adopt the policy of nominating candidates in political contests. Not many unions so far have sent in their opinion on this matter, but with few exceptions the replies received have been in favor of the Gleichen resolution. We also have letters from unions asking for guidance from the Central Office in regard to the coming federal election. We find that many of our members are sick and tired of party politics and impatient to gain more real power to influence legislation along the lines of U. F. A. principles. We must acknowledge that while we exert some influence in regard to provincial legislation, we seem to be almost powerless at Ottawa, whether we are living under a Conservative or a Liberal government. A number of our members are coming to the conclusion that they will not vote on either side in the coming election, which would be a very unhealthy thing in our public life. A remedy ought to be found which would enable conscientious voters to do their duty, and which would give the U. F. A. a better chance to embody its principles in legislation. It appears to the executive that the first step to take must be to find out more clearly what is the real interest taken among our members in this question and what kind of political action the majority desire to take. We are, therefore, in the terms of the annexed resolution asking our unions to meet at once, to elect delegates for district conventions at any convenient time before hay time. We realize that this is a serious and expensive step to take, but we are called on for action by many members. The question is so difficult and of such vital importance that it can only be settled by the members. If the members generally do not think it worth the time and the expense to hold the district conventions, the executive will have the right to conclude that the U. F. A. is not yet ripe for any definite and concerted political action.

All the rules for appointing and sending delegates are the same as for the annual convention. After we have received notice of the appointment of delegates, the Central Office will call the conventions, arranging them in such a way that some of the Central officers can attend each convention to give as much help as possible.

We shall have to arrange the conventions in such a way that they will not clash with the prohibition vote to be taken on July 21.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. SPEAKMAN, Pres.
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Sec.-Treas.

THE RESOLUTION

Whereas the resolution of the Gleichen Union submitted to all our unions calls for the nomination of political candidates;

Whereas we have letters from a number of members asking what action they ought to take in the next elections, and, Whereas the executive has no authority to decide this question;

(1)—Be it resolved that the Central Office shall group the unions in the new federal constituencies.

(2)—Send a circular to all our unions informing them of what is their new federal constituency and asking them to appoint delegates and form a district convention for the area of their federal constituency according to Section 12 of the constitution, for the purpose of considering what political action they desire to take.

The conventions to be called by the Central Office on the receipt of notice from the unions that delegates have been appointed.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES REPORT

The following reports of the Women's Auxiliaries have very kindly been furnished me by the provincial secretary, Mrs. R. W. Barritt, of Mirror.

Reports from the Women's Auxiliaries are very encouraging. A meeting of the provincial executive and directors was called for April 22 and 23, at Aliz, but unfortunately our vice-presidents, Mrs. Rice-Jones and Mrs. McDaniel, were unable to be present. The proceedings were of an informal character, but several important matters were discussed and we were greatly helped toward a solution by the advice of Mr. Woodbridge, who kindly consented to be present. Among other things it was decided not to issue a booklet of our own this year, but to continue the use of the pamphlet we have been sending, supplemented by another containing the local information necessary. This latter will shortly be sent to all the auxiliaries.

Early in the year an auxiliary, consisting at that time of fifteen members, was organized at Paradise Valley, with the following officers: Mrs. Elmer Clay, President; Mrs. Walter S. Murray, Vice-President; Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Secretary-Treasurer; and Mrs. Henton, Mrs. Holmstrom, Mrs. McClure, Miss Cole, Mrs. Gunn and Miss Brown, directors. Whitla also reported an organization which had a bright outlook, with Mrs. H. C. McDaniel as President; Mrs. B. E. Polinkas, Vice-President; and Mrs. W. A. Lyon, Secretary-Treasurer. Miss Nettie Green, Secretary, reports an organization at Alsask, Mrs. Dan Nichol, one at Trochu; while the most recent which has reached me is one from Edgerton, to be known as the Rosebary Auxiliary, with the following officers: President, Mrs. G. Pausey; Vice-President, Mrs. Jas. Taylor; and Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Chas. Waite. Many others who have written for information have decided to defer organizing until fall. Then we expect to see a great increase in the number of our auxiliaries.

A report reached me lately telling of the amusing and courageous way two women overcame what looked like insuperable difficulties. The very enterprising secretary of what is perhaps one of the very oldest auxiliaries—formed before any provincial organization was thought of—wished to attend the April meeting, but was minus a horse. The president had a horse, but was minus harness. With an improvised and very deficient gearing the husband of the latter lady managed to get her to the home of the former. Here the horse was properly harnessed and the two women with their three babies started triumphantly out, but their difficulties were not over, for the horse was high-spirited and there was that invention of the evil one—a wire gate—to open. The situation can be imagined, but the secretary reports the cargo arriving safely and being quite repaid for the effort. Surely where there is a will there is generally a way.

An interesting report comes from Travers. It is another auxiliary to precede the provincial organization as it was formed last June with twenty-four members. In February of this year it was re-organized under the new regulations, with the same membership. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Hunter; Vice-President, Mrs. N. Jones; Secretary, Mrs. Murphy, and Treasurer, Mrs. Scott. From a play got up by the women they realized in all \$103.00, a part of which went to a neighboring auxiliary that had lent them assistance. Good for Travers.

Peckham Auxiliary also is very much alive. A report from the secretary, Mrs. J. E. Disney, says that along with the U. F. A. they are planning to build a hall for a common meeting place. Part of the money has already been raised by the auxiliary and its energetic members are now doing needle-work and planning for a sale and entertainment on July 1. She reports also a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund, and something else we are very pleased to note, viz., a lecture by Prof. Alexander, on the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall. We want to see more of our

members interested in these big subjects.

Cayley's Women's Auxiliary has sent in its second report. A number of new members were added at this meeting. The subject for the next meeting, May 8, is an interesting one—"Which is to take the lead; the social or business aspect." We hope the members will decide to combine the two.

Lloydminster has organized an auxiliary to which they have given the auspicious name of "Rising Sun," and they report sixteen members. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. Rogers; Vice-President, Mrs. Brown; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Plummer; Directors: Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. G. Evans. The women meet monthly at the homes of the members, taking them in alphabetical order. Their program has been arranged for three months ahead and for the meeting of May 15 two of the members are to give papers on poultry. Tea is served at the close of each meeting by the hostess and all enjoy the bit of social life thus afforded them.

LEONA R. BARRITT.

REPORT BY CONSTITUENCIES

The following figures show the state of each of the seven federal constituencies and may perhaps suggest in which constituencies the most work is now needed:

	Unions	Paid 1914	Paid 1915	Reports	Business	Amount Stated
Red Deer	170	108	56	70	52.42	\$79,413
Medicine Hat	172	120	63	67	50.42	39,673
Strathcona	118	55	37	30	23.19	33,033
Macleod	83	47	24	27	19.13	47,627
Edmonton	27	15	9	12	5.5	14,639
Calgary	36	23	8	13	13.11	68,570
Victoria	54	24	17	10	6.5	4,142
	660	392	214	229	168.137	\$287,097
Estimate of business for the 31 unions who have not stated their turn-over, say \$500 each						\$ 15,500
						\$302,597

The two figures under the heading of "business" mean: The larger numbers are the unions, who have done co-operative business, and the smaller numbers are the unions who report the actual amount of business done; the addition shows that 168 unions report that they are doing co-operative business, and of these 168 unions 137 report a turn over of \$287,097.

On the general question of organization, I want to appeal to all members to enlist new recruits and to all successful unions to go out and organize new unions in the country around them.

JAMES SPEAKMAN, Pres.
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Calgary, May 13, 1915. Sec.-Treas.

ORGANIZATION REPORT

In 1915 forty-seven unions have been organized, with about 900 members. In 1914 for the whole year 124 new unions were organized, making 171 new unions formed from January 1, 1914, until now. Of these 171 unions, sixteen were organized by directors, fourteen by paid organizers, and 141 locally. Up to date we have 6,036 members paid up for 1915. Of the forty-seven new unions in 1915 there are in the Red Deer district, 3; Medicine Hat, 19; Strathcona, 16; Edmonton, 8, and in Victoria, 1.

I have carefully analyzed the lists and reports of our unions in 1914 in the seven constituencies. We had at the end of 1914, 678 numbers; some of these are old numbers, having now no names, so that we may say we had 660 unions. Of these 392 had made payments of membership dues in 1914, leaving 268 unaccounted for. Some of these are extinct, the members having joined other unions, some have already been revived in 1915, some were in districts which suffered from drought, but there is evidently a large amount of work before us in the way of reorganizing.

Co-operative Business

Of all these unions 229 have returned our annual report schedules; evidently a large number of secretaries need stirring

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
Victoria—P. S. Austin	Banbury
Edmonton—George Long	Namaw
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	Jenner

up to take an interest in this matter. The 229 reports sent in contain a good deal of interesting information. No less than 168 of these 229 unions report that they are doing co-operative business; 137 of these unions state the amount of their turn-over, showing an aggregate amount of \$287,097; if we take the low average of \$500 for each of the 33 unions that have not stated any amount, we find that in 1914, 168 of our unions have turned over at least \$300,000. Besides this, there is some business that has gone thru the local elevators and some hog business that has not been counted in, so that the co-operative business done by our unions already amounts to a considerable sum. It must mean, too, that these unions have saved some \$30,000 or \$40,000 to their members, and the influence of this co-operative business, both in buying and selling on prices generally must have resulted in a large saving to others besides members. A great number of our unions, in answering the question "What can be done to make unions more successful," answer: "Co-operative business."

In various localities district associations have been organized for trading purposes, perhaps about twenty in number, but these associations are not reporting to the Central Office as we think they should do, so that we cannot give a full report of them.

The most serious thought suggested to me by a survey of these co-operative activities of so many unions, is that we should seek to get our Association incorporated in some form, that would provide a safe and legal basis for the business.

In regard to organization generally, the vast area of the province makes it practically impossible to cover a very considerable proportion of it by personal travel, and the statistics of last year show that most of the new unions were organized locally, without a personal visit. It appears to me now that organizing new unions is not so important as keeping alive and active the existing unions, and this can perhaps best be done by accomplishing really useful work for the farmers, and so proving that it is worth while belonging to the U. F. A. and further by giving the unions full and frequent information of what we are doing, thru The Guide, and, so far as possible, by personal visits. The successful unions apparently owe their success chiefly to co-operative business. It should, therefore, help if we teach the unsuccessful unions how to do likewise.



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The one successful Binder Engine. Attachments for any binder. Two horses easily pull 8-ft. binder in heavy grain, as engine drives sickle and all machinery.

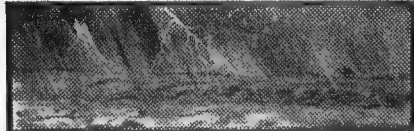
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How would you like to receive a cheque for \$10 per acre?

No district is free from hail. You may be hailed out and your neighbor spared—or, your whole district may be hailed out; that's why HAIL INSURANCE should be of importance to you.

A British America Hail Policy is as "Good as the Golden Grain" itself

This Company has had over 80 years of honorable dealings with Canadian Farmers, and during this time has paid losses of over 38 million dollars. Every loss has been promptly paid.

There is Danger in Delay—Insure Today!

Write for particulars NOW to

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henderson, President, Culcross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

THE BINDER TWINE SUPPLY

The following item is clipped from the weekly news letter to crop correspondents of the United States Department of Agriculture, under date of March 1, 1915. It is of special interest to all grain growers in Canada, as well as in the United States. The article goes to show the precarious nature of our binder twine supply and how easy it would be to block our supply of raw material in countries that are so subject to insurrection as the Republics of Central America. It is difficult to conceive the calamity to Western Canada, where our supply of raw material for the manufacture of binder twine depends on foreign countries—and emphasizes anew the necessity of the farmers preparing to convert the enormous quantity of flax straw that is burnt each year into twine to bind the crop, so that we would not need to depend on any foreign country for our supply.

"Mexican Fibre Indispensable for the Country's Harvest"

"A serious calamity recently threatened the agricultural industry because of the disturbance in Yucatan and the announced blockade of the port of Progreso by Gen. Carranza. The harvesting of practically all grains with modern machinery was involved.

"If the port of Progreso had been closed, it would have been impossible to secure the sisal fibre used in the manufacture of binder twine. It was urgent that this fibre be secured immediately and come forward in large quantities by the first of April, otherwise the factories could not have manufactured it in time in sufficient volume for the use of farmers in harvesting this season's crop. It would have been necessary to harvest by hand, and to have harvested a large part of the grain in this way would have been impossible. The matter was so serious that the President and the Secretary of State, on representations from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce, took the matter promptly in hand. At the request of the president, Gen. Carranza abandoned the blockade of the port of Progreso.

"In normal years about 200,000,000 pounds of binder twine are required for harvesting the grain, corn and flax crops. From two-thirds to three-fourths of this is made from henequen (sisal) fibre, practically all of which is produced in Yucatan and exported from Progreso. This year the demand for twine is certain to be greater than usual. Last year's wheat crop was the largest the country has ever produced; this year's is expected to be still larger, nine hundred million bushels is the estimate if normal conditions prevail from now to harvest. It is probable that the production of other grains—especially of oats, will also be increased, and the other crops, the sorghums and corn, will be at least the equal of normal years.

"The disturbances in Mexico have already caused an appreciable shortage in the stock of fibre now in this country. Between January 1 and February 28, 67,489 bales of 350 lbs. each were brought in as compared with 156,659 bales in the same period last year, and 111,654 in 1913. If further supplies had been permitted to be cut off, the lack of twine would have resulted in the loss of a very large portion of the crops in the very year when they are most needed.

"In commenting on the situation, the Secretary of Agriculture said that the situation was vastly more serious in a sharp rise in price from 7 to 12 cents per pound. Then it was a matter of price, if Progreso had been blocked—this year it would be a matter of actual scarcity which would result in the waste of a great part of the crops."

NOMINATING CONVENTION CALLED

A special meeting of the Marquette District Grain Growers' Association was held at Shoal Lake on Friday, April 30, to decide what stand to take at the coming federal election.

A resolution was passed condemning the idea of holding an election at the present time, and it was decided to place an Independent farmers' candidate in

the field if possible. The following resolutions were passed:

1—That our next meeting for the consideration of appointing an Independent farmers' candidate for the constituency of Marquette be held at Shoal Lake, on Friday, May 21, at 2.30 p.m.

2—That the basis of representation be as follows: One delegate for every five paid up members of local Associations for 1914.

3—That any candidates so elected must be able to state that he is in complete sympathy with the Grain Growers' platform and especially in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain.

4—That a ways and means committee be appointed to report at the next meeting re the general financing of the campaign, the means approved of for raising the necessary funds and also the entire management of the election of the Independent candidate.

A ways and means committee was appointed and the meeting adjourned.

BERT McLEOD,
Sec. Shoal Lake Dist. Ass'n.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS ARRANGED

W. H. English will hold the following meetings in his district the first week in June:

Two Creeks Tuesday	June 1	2.30 p.m.
Elkhorn Tuesday	June 1	8.30 p.m.
Butler Wednesday	June 2	2.30 p.m.
Woodnorth Wednesday	June 2	8.30 p.m.
Sinclair Thursday	June 3	2.30 p.m.
Reston Thursday	June 3	8.30 p.m.
Melita Friday	June 4	2.30 p.m.
Napinka Friday	June 4	8.30 p.m.
Lauder Saturday	June 5	2.30 p.m.
Souris Saturday	June 5	8.30 p.m.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, will accompany Mr. English at these meetings. He will deal with the subject of Farm Economics and how the Grain Growers' movement can improve a community spirit.

The secretaries of the branch Associations at these points are urgently requested to advertise the meetings so that every farmer and business man may know of them. Farmers' meetings frequently fail for want of proper advertising. The Grain Growers' movement is becoming a recognized force in promoting the interests of agriculture and improving the economic and social condition of rural life.

The officers of all our branches should take a pride in making their meetings a success. Special attention should be given to securing the co-operation and attendance of the ladies and the business men of the towns and villages.

PICNIC TIME COMING

The Shoal Lake picnic will be held at Shoal Lake on Wednesday, July 7, and excursions will be run from Russell and Neepawa as usual.

BRANCHES INCREASING

A meeting was held April 12 at Spruce Bluff to organize a Grain Growers' Association. The following officers were elected: President, W. M. Jones; Vice-President, E. Maynard; Secretary, W. A. Maynard; Directors: Harry Hughes, Sam Winters, Frank Nicholson, Robt. Crawford, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Clementson. A social committee was appointed consisting of W. Strang, W. Crawford, Miss May Hesselwood and Miss A. Maynard. Seventeen members have joined and more are to follow.

The Pine Creek Grain Growers held a ten cent social and debate on Direct Legislation on April 30. There was a good turn out and we had a good evening. A very strong resolution was unanimously passed and sent by the secretary to Premier Borden, condemning the action of the Dominion government if they bring on an election at the present time, as in our opinion—if they do bring on an election now—it will be only an election dodge on the part of the government to retain office. Also in our opinion it would be a disgrace to Canada to bring on an election while the war is going on.

JOS. BENNETT,
Sec. Pine Creek G. G. Ass'n.

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4000 pounds for sale, price 20c. per pound, f.o.b. Brandon.

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We require good quality farm produce to sell in our Winnipeg butcher store. Take care in the putting up of the meats and poultry and obtain top prices. Hogs must be wrapped in sack and poultry dry picked. SHIP TODAY or write for prices. Money sent same day produce is received.

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ROBERT WOODCOCK, MINNEDOSA, MAN.—Breeder of prize winning Buff Orpingtons, true to color and type; Indian runner ducks, fawn and white; eggs, \$1.25 a setting; \$7.00 a 100, by express.

BARRED ROCKS—LAYING STRAIN SETTING \$2.00; express paid. Balmossie Farms, Hafford, Sask. 18-8

FREE DELIVERY—REGAL AND BEULAH farm White Wyandottes, splendid winter layers; eggs, \$1.50 fifteen; \$2.75 thirty; satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 18-4

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BROWN AND BLACK LEGHORNS—TEN prizes Brandon; hatching eggs one-fifty up. Cockerels for sale. R. F. Stevens, Fleming, Sask. 19-4

EGGS FROM PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, R. C. White Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, 25 cents each. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 18-10

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED Buff Orpingtons, farm bred and raised; extra special laying strain; active and healthy. At Brandon Poultry show, 1915—three seconds, two thirds and two fourths. \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of 15. Charlie Giffard, St. George Farm, Boissevain, Man. 20-3

PURE BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FROM THIS choice laying strain, \$1.25 per 15; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 20-2

EGGS—RECORD EGG PRODUCING STOCK, White Wyandottes, Leghorns; free delivery; settings, \$1.50. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 20-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM VIGOROUS farm raised stock. Have just filled large order for Manitoba Agricultural College. Quality O.K. Why pay more? \$1.00 for 15; \$6.00 for 100. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 21-2

BARRED ROCKS, S. C. W. LEGHORNS, S. C. B. Minorcas, \$1.25 15. Have supplied eggs to Manitoba Agricultural College. H. Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 21-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS—\$1.00 PER 15, \$2.00 per 35. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 21-2

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SIX CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—TWO, THREE and four years; prices and terms attractive. Ten Shorthorn bulls, two years and under. Yorkshire sows, to farrow in May. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Carman and Roland stations. 21-2

BIG OFFERINGS AT ORCHARD FARM—20 Shorthorn bulls, including eight 2-year-olds, 12 heifers, rising 3 years; 5 Clydesdale stallions; 25 Yorkshire sows; 25 grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 21-2

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WANTED—POSITION AS GASOLINE EN-gineer or foreman on farm; experienced in both. William Eaton, Elm Grove, Man. 20-2

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SEED POTATOES—WEE MACGREGOR; AB-solutely pure stock, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free. Amos Davison, Sperling, Man. 20-3

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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DUROC BLOOD THAT WINS OVER ALL breeds. O. and O. C. Miller, Strathmore, Alta.

REG. YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES—April farrow; unrelated pairs either breed. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 15-10

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BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE—PETER Mc-Donald, Virden, Man. 18-3

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POLAND CHINA HOGS—WE ARE OFFERING for sale three big type imported registered mature sows, and also one boar. These are the best big type Poland China hogs that we could buy and are offered for quick sale at snap prices. Satisfaction or money returned. Particulars on request. Regal Farm, Box 1305, Winnipeg. 21-11

FOR SALE—SEVEN SELECTED PURE BRED Duroc Jersey boars, weight about 100 lbs. each, only \$15.00 each before June 1. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 21-11

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BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

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HEREFORD PURE BRED POLLED YEARLING bulls for sale; moderate price. Matthews & Sons, Silver Grove, Sask. 20-2

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I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11-11

PERCHERONS FOR LAND—WE HAVE SEVER-al prize winning stallions which we will exchange for cash, approved notes or clear title land. Land in Winnipeg district preferred. C. D. Roberts and Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg. Phone St. John's 2303. 20-2

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PERSONS WANTED TO GROW MUSHROOMS for us at their own homes. From \$15 per week upwards can be made by using small waste space in cellar, sheds, yards or gardens. We furnish full instructions. Illustrated booklet sent free on request. Address: Montreal Supply Company, Montreal, Can. 18-6

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POSTS AND FARM SUPPLIES—CEDAR FENCE posts, fence wire, lumber, cement, salt or sugar in car lots at lowest wholesale prices. We specialize on these lines and therefore excel. Save money getting our prices. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 21-3

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bossley, Solisqua, B. C. 21-11

FOR SALE—DOORS, WINDOWS, LUMBER, etc. Are you going to build? We can save you 20 to 35 per cent. Send for illustrated Catalog and Price List and be convinced. Note these prices: 2 light windows, 24x26 glass \$1.65; 11 sizes of 4r doors, \$1.75; window frames, ordinary K.D., \$1.40; 6 inch shiplap, \$18.50; shingles, 3x, \$2.90. Write us for Prices on Cedar Fence Posts. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 11-11

FOR SALE—50 CARS GREEN WILLOW FENCE posts; superior quality; these posts are right. Write S. G. Tobin, Leduc, Alta. 21-11

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—CASE THRESHING OUTFIT—15 h.p. traction engine, 28x46 steel body separator, feeder, blower. Two tanks, truck, strawrack, four forks, scoop shovel, some repairs. Good shape, complete to operate. \$1,400. Terms. Trade considered. L. J. Ramsey, Stuartburn, Man. 21-11

FOR SALE—BIG SEPARATOR, RED RIVER Special, full outfit; Verity self-levelling engine gang. Apply to Grandry, Tilley Station, Alta. 19-3

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FOR SALE—CLEAN SEED WHEAT, OATS and Western Rye grass. The Noble Foundation, Limited, Nobleford, Alta. 16-11

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—GOVERN-ment tested, 8c. lb., sacks free. G. H. Mann, Elmore, Sask. 21-4

BARRISTERS

P. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46-11

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-dosa, Man. 53-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4782.

The Farm Poultry House

Continued from Page 8

goes lower than ten degrees below zero outside. Have a few small openings above the curtain at each end of the roosting chamber thus formed so as to give good ventilation at night time and prevent over-heating. The straw loft overhead may, in some instances, provide sufficient ventilation.

Poplar poles or four inch boards placed six inches apart will be ample support for the straw in the loft. Two inch mesh wire tacked on to the lower side of the joists is all right, too.

Dust boxes need hardly be provided in dry sand floors, but where cement floors are used they will be required. These should be located where the sun can strike them. All other appliances such as water dishes, grit boxes and feed hoppers should be attached to the walls, so that every square foot of floor space may be utilized to best advantage.

Never put the roosts cross-wise in the building as they obstruct the light and take up more valuable space than at the rear. Put the perches in level to prevent the overcrowding on back perch, which follows where they are put in one higher than the other.

A word or two further might be said in regard to siding. Ten inch rough boards with edges planed so as to fit together fairly close might be used instead of shiplap. This would necessitate putting cross-pieces between the studding. Half-inch battens can be nailed over the cracks. This kind of siding is cheaper and just as good as the shiplap.

This outline, together with the drawings, will — we trust — help some who are contemplating the building or remodelling of farm poultry houses this summer. We have endeavored to keep in mind practical efficiency and economy and feel sure that houses built after the description herein given will prove practical in every way and well adapted for our farm conditions.

A GREAT SPIRIT

An Englishman writes to The London Spectator suggesting a military use for unmilitary men of military age. "I am thirty-six, have been medically rejected for enlistment, and am considered by a great doctor as unfit. Still I am not seriously diseased. There are many like me. Why not form a battalion of such men, give us a little training, arm us with old rifles, send us to France, and let us make a feint—a night attack, for example—pressed to the utmost of our small power, while a real attack is developed elsewhere? The plan might well enable the weak to perform a task for which the strong and competent are too often sacrificed. It would crown our last moments with a manhood that our shadowed lives have never known." Here is manhood at its most heroic pitch. Only to be allowed even in his weakness to die for England and the right! This is the writer's one aspiration.

Drinking is largely due to the treating of friends.

The Value of Cow Testing

The external appearance of a cow is not a sufficient indication of her value as a milk producer

By Prof. E. Ward Jones, Manitoba Agricultural College

In October, 1914, six grade milk cows were purchased by the Manitoba Agricultural College and were entered in an experiment, the object of which was to compare the relative profits to be derived from different cows showing much the same conformation, freshening at the same time and all getting the same kind of feed. In other words the experiment was to determine the efficiency of these cows as milk producing machines and to determine whether the external indications of excellence were a safeguard when buying.

The six cows freshened at practically the same time and a record of each cow's production and the feed eaten was kept for

Profit on \$555.25 for five months—\$156.79 or 67.7 per cent. interest.

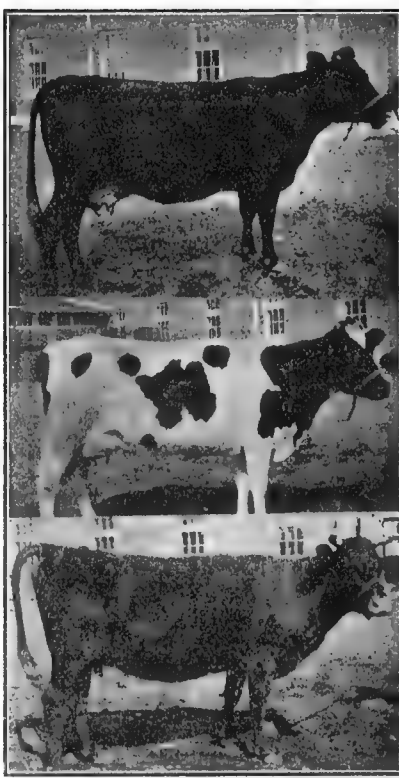
Results Explained

These figures show that the cow number five was practically ten times as profitable as number four and eight times as profitable as number one. From external appearance one would hardly say that number six would be as good a source of revenue as a cow like number one, but the test showed that cow number six was practically as profitable as seven cows like number one.

Cows number five and six simply made better use of their feed. The others did not gain more in flesh, neither did they



Top cow (No. 1) If of unknown breeding. Not the milk kind. Would put on fat too readily when in milk. (No. 2) Good strong cow, too thin to milk well. She had freshened before being purchased but not long. (No. 3) Shorthorn grade.



Top cow (No. 6 in test) is a typical dual purpose cow. Next (No. 5) is a young Holstein grade cow, 4 years old, typical dairy conformation, but small. (No. 4) This cow had freshened before being bought, but was a fresh cow. She was thin and too old to do good work.

150 days, which was the length of the experiment. From a survey of these records the conclusion is obvious that, while external characteristics are a fair criterion of what the animal will do in the way of production, many animals of apparently excellent conformation are a failure as far as profitable returns are concerned, they being easily outdistanced by cows of very poor conformation. It is also evident that the animal, as well as having a good mammary system, must have a strong heart, good lungs, good digestion and be generally sound. The only avenue thru which the profitable one can be separated from the unprofitable one is to determine how much food it takes to manufacture a certain quantity of milk of known richness.

Each day's feed for these cows was as follows:

bs.	cents	
3 dried brewers grains	.03	— \$20.00 per ton
4 outs	.08	— .88 per bus.
3 bran	.03	— 20.00 per ton
15 hay	.075	— 10.00 per ton
50 roots and ensilage	.085	— 3.40 per ton
Labor, housing, insur.	.11	
Total cost per day	.41c.	

Milk was sold at contract winter price of 28 cents per gallon and the cows were sold in April for prices as indicated in the following table:

Cow No.	Purchase Price	Feed and Labor 150 days	Selling Price	No. lbs. milk produced	Value at 28c. per gal.	Total revenue milk and selling price	Total cost, purchase price, feed and labor	Profit
1	\$ 100.00	\$ 61.50	\$ 72.50	3408.3	\$ 95.43	\$ 167.93	\$ 161.50	\$ 6.43
2	88.75	61.50	72.50	4284.4	120.00	192.50	150.25	42.25
3	88.75	61.50	72.50	3146	88.10	160.00	150.25	10.35
4	88.75	61.50	72.50	2972.4	83.21	\$115.71	150.25	5.46
5	94.00	59.45	80.00	4417.3	123.67	203.67	153.45	50.22
6	95.00	61.50	80.00	4234.9	118.58	198.58	156.50	42.08
	555.25	306.95	450.00		628.99	1078.99	922.20	156.79

produce a sufficient quantity of milk in return for the food they consumed.

In view of the fact that the internal structure and condition of the animal, which cannot be seen, has as much to do with profitable production as the external conformation and indication, it cannot be other than guess work to buy a cow without ascertaining her actual production.

If it takes 3,000 lbs. of milk each year to pay for a cow's keep, the cow which produces 7,000 lbs. is worth more than eight cows which produce 3,500 each because they take up eight stalls in the stable. There are many cows in the West not paying for their keep. While advocating more livestock, advocate more good livestock and form a cow testing association.

Travellers returning to Italy from the interior of Austria bring reports of increasing unrest, resulting from the insufficiency of the bread allowance, which, altho it has been increased, still is considered inadequate. Demonstrations against the war are said to be increasing in number and violence, especially in Vienna, and at points in Bohemia where mobs are reported to have sacked storehouses in which were stocks of provisions for the army.

Alfalfa

QUEEN OF ALL FORAGE CROPS

If the right hardy varieties are used along with

Edwards' Bacteria Cultures
FOR INOCULATION

Northern Variegated \$30 per 100 lbs. Turkestan \$24 per 100 lbs.
Montana \$24 per 100 lbs. Grimm's \$61 per 100 lbs.

Bags included
Bacteria Cultures supplied without extra charge on orders of 25 lbs. and over.
June is the Time to Sow

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited
WINNIPEG - Man.



ACORN IRON

If you are a careful buyer, you will go slow about choosing the iron for your buildings. Ask your neighbors about Acorn Iron. We know they will give you a good report.

How do we know?
We apply the same rigid acid test to our galvanizing that the British Government uses when it buys for public buildings. That test tells us in advance that Acorn Iron will make

friends for us and build up our business.

We will give you this book FREE, "Better Buildings," a 124-page book of information about building with metal. Don't start your plans without it. Mention this paper and we will send you a copy Free. Write To-day.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited,
Winnipeg, Man.

Hail Storms as Usual

will visit the Prairie Provinces this summer. The wise farmer will early in the season protect himself by securing a policy issued by

The Excess Insurance Co. Limited
of London, England

The reputation built up by this Company in the past two years for fair dealing and prompt payment of indemnities has won for it the confidence of the insuring public. Assets amounting to over \$3,500,000.00 are your guarantee.

Ask our Nearest Agent for Rates, etc., or write to

The Anderson & Sheppard Company Limited
General Agent for Saskatchewan P.O. Box 1059, MOOSE JAW, Sask.
Alberta, Manitoba P.O. Box 499, CALGARY, Alta.

Buy Fitted Plow Shares

All sizes to fit all makes of plows

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

12-inch \$2.00; 13-14-inch \$2.25;
15-16-inch \$2.50; 18-inch \$2.75

WRITE FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUE OF THRESHERS' SUPPLIES



QUALITY AND SERVICE

We have opened New Offices in the Builders' Exchange

Wallace, McCormack & Co. 620 Builders' Exchange WINNIPEG

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

This Man Makes \$200 a Week Boring Wells

John Larson of Punnichy, Sask., writes: "I made in one single day with my Power Well Machine, \$25, and many weeks I have made \$200 including moves." Work during your spare time with an

Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

and make \$2,000 a year extra on a small investment. Every farm or ranch needs running water.

Bores through any kind of soil, 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. Operated by same team that hauls it, or with gasoline engine if preferred. Simplest and fastest well-making outfit on the market. Requires no mechanic or previous experience. One man and one team operate it. Sold on easy terms. Write for catalog showing different styles and giving full information.

LISLE MFG. COMPANY, Clarinda, Iowa

ONE MAN ONE TEAM

You Save Time and Money

on every crop you harvest
—with the aid of a—

Patented Brace Block

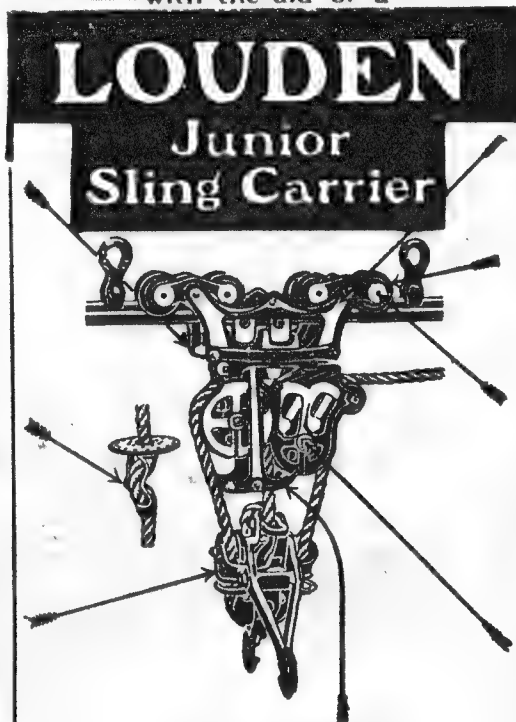
A heavily ribbed malleable iron block attaches to the truck arms just below the track, and the bolt connecting the sides of the carrier frame passes through the lower end. This takes all strain off the bolt and increases the strength of the truck arms. No load can spread them.

Adjustable Trip

Used when desired to carry the load into the mow without elevating to the track. Slip it up or down on the centre draft rope as desired. A simple, effective adjustment without complicated parts. This trip is supplied when ordered without extra charge.

The Great Triple Purchase Feature

Three ropes lifting the load instead of two, as with the ordinary carrier; gives the horse one-half more power, reduces the strain on the ropes and lengthens the life of the outfit.



Sure to Work

A trip stirrup extends below the carrier frame and attaches to the locking mechanism. It is impossible

to keep the horse going on the draft rope and not bring the sling pulleys in contact with the trip stirrup. Once this is done the car is bound to leave the stop block and run back into the barn with the load. Side winds or uneven loads, cannot affect the proper working of the LOUDEN JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS.

Write for catalogue and special descriptive circular dealing with above Carrier.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., 310 Martin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Stable Equipment, Barn Door Hangers.

(3)

Engine Trucks

Distribute the load well along the track, increase the strength of the carrier and cause the load to run more steadily. No four-wheeled carrier, however much spread out, is so easy on the track or runs so steadily.

Short Truck Arms

The Truck Arms are only 5 inches long, nearly straight and extremely well braced. They cannot be sprung.

The Unbreakable Axle

These Axles are simply an extension of the main frame. Note how they are shouldered out at the frame; impossible to break them. No riveted or bolted pin axles are used on Louden Carriers. Such axles are always causing trouble.

Patent Bushings

The Pulley Sheaves run on Patent Bushings, recessed into the side of the frame. This takes all the strain off the bolt and puts it on the frame where it belongs. The sheaves are large, of extra strength and easy running.

around the cutting. Some use a sharp stick, but a spade is best, because a person can pack the soil around the cutting better. By keeping the stakes in line the row will be straight. The first row should be started with the second cutting four feet from the end and in the next row place the second one two feet, and by planting the cuttings four feet apart the rows will be alternate.

When the outer break is planted, measure off the space which is required for the fruit and vegetable garden. Then run the lines for the inner rows of trees. The best distance apart for trees is four feet each way. There are different methods of planting seedlings. One is to plow a straight and deep furrow, place a seedling with its roots in the bottom and cover with a hoe and tramp the soil firmly around. An objection to this method is that the bottom of the furrow dries out when you are planting the seedling. The other way is to spade and dig a hole large enough for the seedlings, taking care not to cramp the roots. Take the seedling from the water and plant, pressing the soil firmly around the roots. Plant as many rows of trees as desired and if care is taken in planting they can be cultivated both ways, this being a great saving of hand labor.

Subsequent Cultivation

The cultivation necessary after the trees are planted is to keep down the weeds and form a soil mulch. Cultivation may be fairly deep the first season, but shallower the following seasons on account of the roots of the trees. After three years or so if the trees have been allowed to grow without running, they will have formed a thick undergrowth which will keep the ground shaded and smother out anything which might grow underneath.

Evergreens can be planted in around the house. Don't cramp the inside building space, or let the cattle roam among the trees for they greatly damage them.

In concluding, let me add: Have an ideal home in your mind, one nestling, cosily among trees, and work patiently year by year to attain to the ideal and in doing this you will leave a monument which will be better than riches to your children—a home in the truest sense of the word.

Sask. H. D.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

of farmers are getting seed and have to pay \$1.50 per bushel and at the same time some of the wheat that was sold for less than \$1.00 a bushel is in the elevators here yet. The farmers of Saskatchewan would have been better off today if wheat had been put at \$1.00 a bushel by the government last fall. The wealthy men have made money and the poor men have to lose. Men who did not do one hour's work towards producing a bushel of wheat have made large amounts of money out of wheat, and men who worked hard growing wheat are having very hard work today to get the necessities of life till the wheat grows again, and thousands of consumers are paying the high price of flour who cannot get all they need, and the extra money is going into the pockets of men who have no right to be allowed to get it. Wheat is the main product of Canada. It is the food the people have got to get, and it should be controlled by the government always, and no man allowed to get money out of it who does not earn it, and prices kept as near right for producer and consumer as possible.

J. A. JONES.

Aikto, Sask.

Note.—There is a legitimate use for the option market where grain is sold for future delivery, by those who actually have the grain to sell. It is abused, however, by speculators who gamble on margins, and this gambling should be prohibited by law. It would be a very unwise thing to have the government take over the actual buying and selling of the wheat, because they would have to guarantee the price. What is needed is strict regulation of the grain trade and an open door to the best markets of the world.—Editor.

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Trees on the Farm

Continued from Page 10

be necessary, and the little care entailed during this time will be amply repaid by the improved appearance of the farm and the practical assurance of a successful garden even with the most adverse natural conditions.

T. W. W.

Man.

THE VALUE OF TREES

The value of a wind-break is known fully only to those whose homes are nestling in the midst of a grove of trees, whether planted by man's hand or by nature's. In the summer they temper the hot winds by the transpiration of the leaves, they add to the beauty of the home—for a humble cottage surrounded by trees is far better than a large house standing bare on the prairie—and in the winter the trees furnish protection from the driving snow, preventing it from banking around the buildings. The best kind of trees to plant on the prairie for protection purposes are the Russian willow, maple, cottonwood, and Russian

poplar. The willows are the best to plant for a dense hedge, because they do not break down with the weight of snow which gathers in them in the winter. I prefer the double wind-break, the outer one consisting of a double row of willows planted alternately in the rows. The inner break may be composed of as many rows of trees as is thought necessary. I planted ten rows of trees in the inner break—maples, willow and ash, which gives a variety of color, leaf form and different style of growth. The space between the two breaks should be large enough to furnish room for a vegetable and fruit garden. The snow which drifts thru the first break lodges in the garden patch and also furnishes the fruit bushes with a good protection. After deciding on the form and location of the wind-break we take the next step.

Preparation for Trees

The careful preparation of the plot intended for trees is one of the most important points to consider, in fact, it means, in many cases, success where failure or only partial success would result. Plow the land in the spring, about three inches deep and give good cultivation, and then in June take four

horses and hitch on a walking plow and plow as deep as it is possible to plow. The subsoil will come up in small chunks, but if disced and harrowed immediately it will mellow down. The reason for plowing so deep is to provide a deep bed of mellow soil filled with available plant food for the roots of the young seedlings to penetrate, and also to form a larger reservoir for the storing of moisture. With good cultivation the rest of the season the plot will be in good condition for planting trees the next spring.

When the plot has been prepared, get into touch with some good nursery men and order the seedlings and cuttings needed. Willow cuttings cost about five dollars a thousand, and in the spring, when the seedlings come, be prepared to plant them. Don't leave them till the last grain of seed has been sown. In planting the outer break of willows, take stakes and put them in line then take the willow cuttings, which should be kept in a pail of water, and a narrow spade and start planting. Insert the spade in the ground as deep as necessary and press forward, then insert the cutting, leaving only about an inch out, then press the soil firmly

Let the Women Vote

Continued from Page 7

chaste, two years imprisonment, maximum sentence.

Section 371—For stealing oysters or oyster brood, liable to seven years imprisonment.

Section 292—Indecent assault on female, two years imprisonment, maximum sentence.

Section 364—For stealing a post letter bag or a letter from a post bag, or post office, or any valuable from or out of a post letter, sentence liable to life imprisonment, or not less than three years.

Section 315—Abduction of girl under sixteen, sentence five years.

Section 369—For cattle stealing, fourteen years, maximum sentence.

Many such hideous comparisons might be quoted, but these three are enough to prove that there is no chivalry in our criminal code. Surely a woman's virtue is of greater value than oysters, letters and cattle, but it is not so reckoned in our medieval criminal code. This alone should be enough to impel all self-respecting women to demand the vote and all men with a sense of moral proportion to second their demand.

Another example of the crying need for woman suffrage in Manitoba is the fact that there is no dower law in this province. A man and woman may go upon a homestead and work together to establish a home. They may both work equally hard to accomplish this end and when they have achieved it the man may, if he is mean enough, sell the property without his wife's consent and go to parts unknown, leaving his wife and children penniless. There have been a number of such cases in Manitoba. It is not a sufficient answer to this condition to say that most men are good and will do the right thing. The law should protect women against the bad men. Where a woman has performed an equal part in the accumulation of property she should have an equal say in the disposal of it and it should be made impossible for any man to cheat his partner out of her share in the property just because she happens to be his wife.

Again in the matter of the guardianship of children the law is both unchivalrous and unjust. The mother is the sole legal parent of children born out of wedlock and the father is the sole legal parent of children born in wedlock. An equal guardianship law would conform with nature and with justice and it is a law that usually follows quickly upon the enfranchisement of women.

Then there is the matter of equal pay for equal work. It is an unchivalrous fact that women are on the average paid lower wages than men, even tho they do equal and sometimes better work. For instance, according to the Dominion census of 1910, women wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada were paid an average wage of 83 cents per day, while the men were paid an average wage of \$1.46 per day. Justice demands that equal wages shall be paid for equal work, irrespective of sex.

Women and Temperance

Entering again upon matters which concern the general welfare, let us consider the temperance question. Women have been the principal sufferers from the curse of liquor. The sins of the fathers have fallen not only upon the children, but also upon the mothers. Women have long recognized this fact, but in the fight against liquor their hands have been tied. They have formed temperance societies, they have speechified, they have prayed, and by these means have accomplished much good, but it must have been a happy day for the women of Illinois when they marched to the polls and by marking their ballots closed the doors of 1,000 saloons before sundown.

The ballot is more feared by the liquor men than prayers and speeches. That is why they are such inveterate opponents of woman suffrage. This reform should be loved for the enemies it has made. Every corrupt influence in the state is against it and this should recommend it to every person who has the welfare of the state at heart.

Let us hope that when women get the vote they will not rest satisfied with destroying the evils of drinking and gambling, but will also render valuable service in the abolition of all those forms of monopoly and special privilege by which the few exploit the

many. Surely they will not be easily induced to vote for tariff taxes which make it harder for a hungry child to get a crust of bread, and taxes which make it difficult for a shivering child to get clothing, taxes which make millionaires of manufacturers of paper boots and shoddy shirts and drive the factory workers into paupers' graves.

Progress of Suffrage

Too long have property rights been exalted over human rights. Let us hope that when women get the vote they will exercise the mother spirit and humanize our laws. Experience teaches that they will exercise a humanizing influence, especially in laws relating to women and children.

Woman suffrage has made considerable progress. Eighty years ago women could only vote at municipal elections in Sweden and a few other places in the old world. Now they vote on the same terms as men in Iceland, Norway, Denmark, New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, China, in eleven of the United States and Alaska, with partial suffrage in Illinois. It is estimated that nearly 4,000,000 women will be eligible to vote in the next presidential election in the United States.

Municipal suffrage and school suffrage have been extended to women in countries too numerous to mention. Women naturally take a special interest in educational matters and are doing valuable work on school boards in different parts of the world. We have three women school trustees in Manitoba at present and hope soon to have more.

Australia's Testimony

That the general effect of woman suffrage upon legislation has been beneficial is testified by many eminent authorities and by the legislation itself. Many testimonials from governors and prominent men in suffrage states might be quoted but this resolution passed by both houses of parliament in Australia in 1910 sums up the case for suffrage in an excellent manner:

"That this house testifies to the facts that after sixteen years' experience of woman suffrage in various parts of Australia, and nine years' experience in the Commonwealth, the reform has justified the hopes of its supporters and falsified all the fears and prophecies of disaster voiced by its opponents.

"That as foreseen by its advocates, its effects have been to gradually educate women to a sense of their responsibility in public affairs and to give more prominence to social and domestic legislation.

"That Australian experience convinces this house that to adopt woman suffrage is simply to apply to the political sphere that principle of government which secures the best results in the domestic sphere—the mutual co-operation of men and women for the individual and general welfare."

In spite of the evidence of experience there are still some who raise objections to woman suffrage. We are told that women do not want the vote, that if they had it they would not use it, and then, almost in the same breath, that it would cause them to neglect the home. They would vote the same as their husbands. It would cause domestic broils. They cannot fight, therefore, they should not vote. They are too militant in their methods. They are too pure to mix in politics. The had women would outvote the good. So we might go on setting one objection against another and nullifying them all by this process. After all there is only one standing objection to woman suffrage and that is prejudice. Some day we shall be governed less by prejudice and more by reason and in that day women will have the vote.

Women enjoy more freedom today than at any previous period of the world's history and the race is the better for it. Any new freedom which they may gain can only add to the dignity and grandeur of womanhood. Man and woman are like a yoke of oxen, one may move a little ahead of the other, but that one then must wait until the other comes up, they must progress together, the development of male and female is equally necessary for the progress of the human race.

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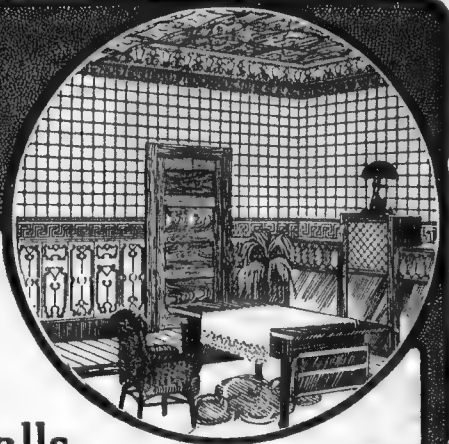
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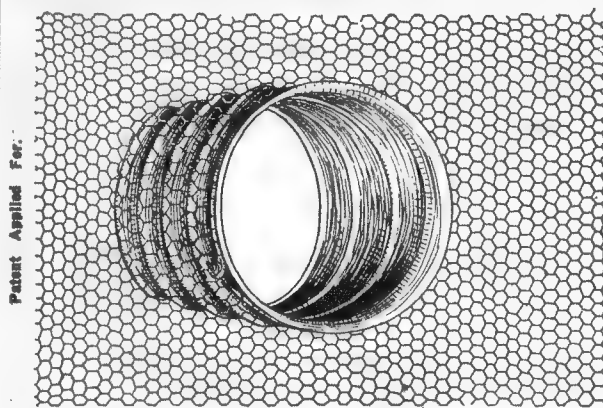
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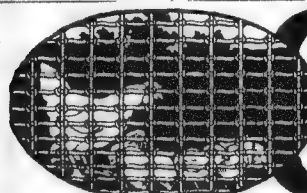
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23

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

FROM THE ALBERTA PRESIDENT To the Country Women of Alberta:

Since meeting many of you at the U.F.A. convention in February at Edmonton it has been my privilege and joy to receive so many expressions of keen interest in our new organization, I feel it will be best in this way to reply that not only these may be answered, but others called forth. We hope this union with one another and the U.F.A. may be a tremendous strength and impetus to both. I am realizing every day how rich in fine working women, mothers and daughters, is this province of Alberta.

Yet they are not and cannot be satisfied to work entirely for their one home centre, they feel the surge of desire coming to women of all countries to grow out into the larger life of citizenship. They realize their need of preparation for the new duties surely, tho slowly nearing them. Not duties that will lessen their interest in home, or take women away from all that is dearest to them, but interests that they ought to share with men in the state where women's voice is heard beside that of men in making laws that all homes feel. Women want to know and learn how to be ready for these calls, and those of us who have already borne some of the burden of the battle of life and had opportunities of visiting other countries and reading many useful books, desire greatly to bring to these the knowledge that shall give them power and vitality, also to their children and the nation that shall be born of them.

Why the clubs are to be so useful to women is soon recognized, for one sees such a change and interest on the faces gathered monthly. Often a tired body is made entirely new by an entire change of environment and new thoughts.

I taught an exquisite glee to my choir of club women and girls and I have heard the expression, "How restful it is." Melody and all it means will open a new world to many. I am hoping, even starting, to introduce the old folk songs lately revised in England and now being, I see, introduced in the States, and I am certain of the result of added joy in these pure melodies which I hope will soon ring in all the farmsteads. If we could alone lift up the thought from the dull round of commonplace things, finding divine service in the kitchen and remembering the command to "feed my sheep" literally in our daily cooking, much would be accomplished.

It will be a great incentive to each club woman to think others are banded with her. It is very easy to break one little string by itself, but when you make a little bundle of them and tie them tight it is almost impossible to break them. Bound by that great cord of love so may we be kept unbroken.

I hope to have the pleasure of coming to visit many clubs and any way of writing greetings, both our committee and I will be so glad to serve you in any way if you will write to us. Already our secretary has been enabled by a ready response to the call to lift the burden in many of those homes which felt the lack of crops from drought, and therefore the need of many winter comforts. It is delightful to read the expressions of sincere gratitude for the parcels of clothing.

In closing let me give you a motto that came lately to me and is I think suitable at this time when more or less all of us are looking with horror at the war in Europe where so many of our dear ones are gone: "If the outlook is bad, try the uplook."

JEAN C. REED,
President of the Women's
Auxiliary of the U.F.A.

Alix, Alta.

ORIGINAL ROLL CALLS

The Prairie Rose Homemakers' Club met at the home of Mrs. Wm. A. McKenzie on April 29.

The meeting opened by singing "The Maple Leaf" after which the roll was called, eight members responding by naming their favorite author and a quotation from same.

It was decided to send to the president

of the South Rifle Club, Toronto, for a number of "Allied for Right" buttons to be sold at 10 cents each, the proceeds of which go in aid of comforts for the soldiers.

An excellent paper on "Care of Setting Hens and Young Chickens" by Mrs. R. Timmons was then read, which contained some very helpful hints and was much appreciated by all present.

The meeting then adjourned after which a dainty lunch was served by our hostess. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. P. Hall's on May 27. Each member is to answer roll call by naming her husband's favorite dish and recipe for same.

CLUB REPORTER.

SOME BUSY ALBERTA WOMEN

Dear Mrs. Barrett:—In reply to your letter by first out going mail, I wish to say that the ladies here are all anxious to go ahead and help as much as they can.

I saw most of them yesterday at church and those who were not there I can easily communicate with by phone. So we shall go right ahead and get a parcel off as quickly as possible. There are quite a number of us so there will be a nice lot I think when we finish. We had a basket social here at New Year's time and took in \$50 for the drought stricken districts to the southern part of the province. We all came from that part of North Dakota, where we were practically driven out by drought so we realize how well they need the assistance they are getting. There was a committee in Camrose that was working at the relief work, so we forwarded the cash there and found it was just out of funds when ours reached it so it was welcome by all.

We have been at the relief work almost all winter one way or the other. In November we had a patriotic concert and raised \$40 for the Patriotic Fund, then at New Year we raised \$50 for the drought stricken district, then a dozen and a half garments for Queen Mary's Guild and now we are all anxious to do our best with this lot of infants' clothing.

The reason why I have made no report on the organizing work is because we have not had time to get the right start yet. You see we have a Ladies' Aid and a Young Ladies' Club here connected with church and relief work. Just at the time I received your letter and booklet we were doing all kinds of sewing and fancy work for a bazaar, so I did not want to bring this in for fear of spoiling the beginning of the auxiliary's organization by cramming it in at a busy time so that things would be only half done. Now we have another three weeks hard work on our societies' affairs in order to get things straight, then we'll go on with the U.F.A.'s at their meetings.

We are just in the midst of plans for the erection of a large society hall under the U.F.A.'s direction, also a church for which the Ladies' Aid have worked for years and have put by for same \$1,200. We have all committees appointed, and tho now, during spring work, there will be a halt while all the men are on the land, we hope to get the building up and entertain as many of you officials of the U.F.A. and auxiliary as we can get. Will let you know when we organize. Hope to be able to have you with us in the near future, in the meanwhile the Ladies' Aid will go on with relief work.

MRS. J. E. KRAFTEN.

MEETING BI-MONTHLY

Dear Miss Stocking:—On April 14 a meeting of the W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Parsons. There was a fair attendance.

It was decided to change the hour of meeting from 3 o'clock to 2 o'clock and to hold meetings bi-monthly. We look forward to a successful year.

Our next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Carman and is to be opened by answering the roll call with favorite quotations, discussion on gardening led by Mrs. Parsons. We are glad that one of our members has been chosen as director of this district.

MRS. K. E. YOUNG,

Battle Valley.

Sec.

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Mother's Hens

By Mrs. F. E. Shepherd, Stalwart, Sask.

Editor's Note.—All good things must come to an end some time and, with this chapter, "Mother's" letters about her hens will close. This week, after referring to the kind of house which is suitable for use in this Western country, "Mother" describes the preparation which every would-be successful poultry keeper should make for the winter feeding and care of the flock. The advice contained in this article is very valuable and even if none of the preceding chapters have been kept, this one should be carefully put away to be read over again in the fall.

CHAPTER IX.

"And now, my dear girl, I am going to say something I am sure you will not like. My pretty nurse and the new doctor have decided to be 'all in all to one another,' but she wishes to be married in her own home, Australia, so as money seems no object to them, and they have both taken quite a fancy to me, nothing will do but I must come along too and act as chaperone. I am really almost well anyway, only must lie on my back most of the time the next three months. So I shall make an ideal chaperone, shan't I? This will be my very last letter, as we start next week, but I wanted to give you a few suggestions about your new chicken-house for the winter. You will find any amount of plans in the bulletins you wrote for, but don't choose a too elaborate one. You will probably have to wait until the wheat is hauled before Will can build it, but don't let him put it off too long as the nights will be getting very cold. Decide on one about seven feet high in front sloping to five feet at the back, with a shanty roof, I think they call it. Half glass and half unbleached calico front, door in centre of front facing south, of course. I had a porch put on one year and liked it well. Cover it on the north, east and west with tarpaper, closely lathed, or, if you can afford it, a double ply of lumber. This will depend on the crop probably, but the inside is really more important than the outside. Copy the one used at the University and read carefully the principles contained in Prof. Herner's article on page 8. You may be sure those people who have made a lifelong study of poultry keeping know more than you and I do. Try and get yourself one or two new galvanized hoppers to take the place of those home-made ones. There is one called six-in-one I was going to buy. Have an earth floor, since you have no rats. I don't care for cement ones, they are so cold; but when I say earth I don't mean bare earth, but—and this is one of the most, if not the most, important item in poultry keeping—always keep it covered with at least a foot of straw from the strawpiles.

"Every time Will fetches a load of wheat straw for the barn, get him to leave a few fork-fuls in the chicken-houses as he goes past. He will probably forget it half the time, but you must keep on at him. Then I want you to do one thing very particularly. Get Will to haul a wagon-box on the stoneboat to the nearest straw pile; choose a nice warm afternoon—of which we get so many in the fall—take a pail or two, a fire shovel and a thick, warm pair of gloves, and go down there and pick up all the loose grain, chaff and rough stuff lying around where the separator stood. It is not hard work, and, being on the stone-boat, not too high to reach, and before you know where you are you will have your wagon-box full. Do this as soon as you can after the threshers have gone, before all the pigs in the neighborhood get there. I like pigs all right in their place—which is fixed up good and tight in a sty—but I have no use for them around my chicken-houses, nor around the strawpiles either, until after I have been there. Visit all the strawpiles on the farm in this way, but if you can get a little help so much the better. You will not have so much trouble to get the men to rake the fields directly after threshing. Make them put the rakings in the stackyard and feed this out in the spring. One way and another you should have plenty of feed for a hundred hens until February without touching the wheat bin, especially as during all the cold weather you will give

them a hot breakfast composed of shorts with boiling water poured over it, adding a saucepanful of tiny potatoes and all the odds and ends of kitchen refuse.

"Ah, me! Chicken raising is a keenly interesting, profitable business, but if anyone ever asks you if they should quit everything and go in for poultry farming entirely, you give them Punch's advice to those about to be married—don't. It is ideal on a farm as an extra. Your feed is of the cheapest. A ravine full of rosebushes and your stubble will nearly keep your turkeys after they are six weeks old. Your ducks will dabble in the big slough and get half their living, and, keeping them all on free range, they are as healthy as it is possible for them to be. Dear, dear, I remember when I used to keep one or two in a rabbit hutch in a tiny back yard about eight by ten, or even at times in the attic, when we lived in the old country.

"One thing more and then I am really done. You will probably wonder how much money I actually make one year with another. I think the simplest way would be to look right at the back of my writing desk and find my last year's account book. You will find it pretty correct, as I was rather on my mettle. None of the family would believe there was anything but a lot of hard work in it—unless it might be unlimited fried chicken and eggs—but I proved conclusively, both to their satisfaction and my own, that there was money in it too, and lots of it. But of course you must go at it in a business-like way. A woman said to me once: 'Ah well! I sit all the broody hens I can get and what extra chickens I have in the fall I'm that much ahead, they rustle along somehow.' But I am sure, my Margaret, that you will not be like that."

As Margaret read the few remaining lines of her letter full of love for her "boy" and his young girl-wife, tears sprang to her eyes as she thought of the lonely woman even now on the ocean speeding away to the far-distant country and, reaching out for her close-at-hand knitting, she mentally resolved she would show her dear Will she would follow his mother's directions as closely as possible, and see how far enthusiasm could take the place of experience.

THE CARE OF HARNESS

Proper care of harness is a needed economy on many farms. It should be hung up in a dry shed when not in use, and not thrown down on the ground, as is often the case. Twice a year, at least, it should be thoroughly washed and dressed with neatsfoot oil. A good dressing for black harness can be made from 2 lbs. mutton suet and 3 lbs. bees-wax, melted over a slow fire, 4 lbs. sugar, 2 lbs. lamp black, 2 lbs. soft soap, and 1-lb. indigo powder. When the whole has been thoroughly mixed, 1/2-gallon of oil of turps should be added. If the harness is brown the lamp black and indigo powder can be left out. Copper rivets have their place as a means of repairing harness, but it is a mistake to put these in some place where stitching is necessary. Collars should be well fitting, and it is essential to hang them up when not in use. While there is little danger of sore shoulder when a hard, well-fitting collar is used, if the lining becomes broken it should receive immediate attention. It is better to put a pad above and below a sore than to cut a hole in the collar, but when this has to be resorted to it is advisable to sew the lining so that the body of the collar is kept firm.

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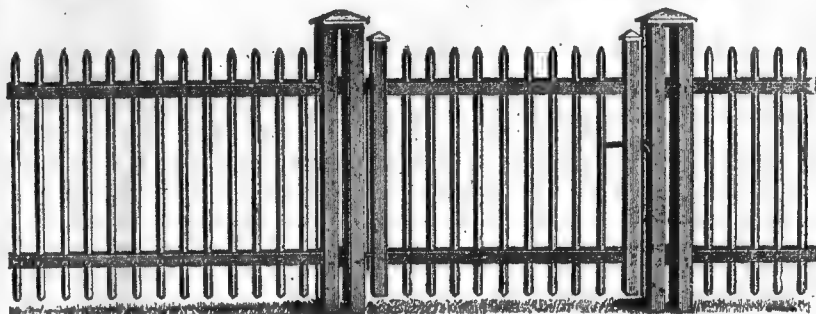
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MIDNIGHT

Unlikely as it sounds, this is the name of a very lively and interesting game, which is played after this fashion: One player is chosen to be the "fox" and fixed up with a little pen in a corner of the school yard. A pen is marked off some distance away for all the other children who are the sheep.

The sheep and the fox both sally forth from their pens into the yard and the sheep keep asking the fox, "What time is it?" If he says "four o'clock," or "seven o'clock," or "ten o'clock," all is well and safe, but if he says "midnight," they must run for the sheep-fold as quickly as possible for midnight is the only hour at which the fox can catch them. The first sheep caught changes places with the fox and the game is repeated.

DIXIE PATTON.

A FAIRY

A Prize Story

I should very much like to be a little fairy. I know that this is impossible, but I can wish that anyway.

One day I would dress myself in a rose, the next day in a violet and so on.

I would make everybody happy with my magic wand. You would see how the frowns would vanish from little children. I would find the box where the smiles are kept and I would give them all around to all the people. Then I would gather all the frowns from nursery, school and street and lock them up in a big box and hire a giant to drop it in the deep, blue sea, so it could not get up again. Don't you think the children would be glad to get rid of them? I'm sure I would.

I would like to have a fairy chariot drawn by four white doves and ride all over the earth making people happy. I would help the poor people. Then I would go over the sea where the war is. Aren't you all sorry for the poor people whose homes are burnt, thus causing them to run away? I would help the Red Cross nurses. Tho they do so much, they are often scolded by the wounded, impatient soldiers. I hope we won't ever have war in this country. Don't you?

I would give the people all nice houses to live in, clothes and shoes to wear and something to eat.

I would live in an enchanted palace, with lots of other fairies and we'd make merry and think what we should do next day. I would build a golden palace and hide it till somebody found it. Then, of course, I would give it to him or her. Wouldn't you like to find it?

I would give the fairies new dresses every day. (I forgot to say I meant to be a fairy-queen.) I would also give the babies rattles, dolls, clothes and all sorts of things. Wouldn't this all be splendid? Of course, there are no fairies, but I can imagine or pretend it anyway.

ERNA HUMBE.

Duhamel, Alta., age 11.

WHEN I GROW UP

Most girls have their dreams of what they will do when they grow up and of where they would like to live. I have my dreams, too, of when I grow up. I haven't had much education, so I don't care to be a school teacher or to do any of that kind of work in the city where it is so hot, noisy and tiresome.

Just to be a common farmer's wife is all that I wish, and to live on a pleasant farm near some quiet village, where one can have all the freedom one likes. Where you and your neighbors can have picnics and parties in the cool, green woods, and in the fall there is the harvesting and threshing, where everybody helps each other to do their work. The women join in, too, and help cook for the hungry and tired men.

The house of my dreams is a pleasant little cottage painted white and green, with a veranda all around it and trees on either side of it, and all on the side of a beautiful green hill.

My spare time would be spent in making the house and garden beautiful and home-like by planting flowers and trees all around it, and I'd have wild cucumbers climbing over the veranda to make it shady and cool.

In the barnyard I would have all

kinds of fowls, and there would be a lovely chattering brook running between it and the house, with a pretty little bridge over the brook.

I would have a garden at the south side of the house, where I would grow all kinds of vegetables.

I would have a pretty horse to drive or ride whenever I liked, and have a few cows to milk and make butter, cheese, and have cream and milk to make all the dainty dishes of custards, puddings and cakes.

Now, dear readers, do you not think this is a pretty dream to be able to live away from the noisy, tiresome city and to live in a place where freedom is yours?

AN ALBERTA GIRL.

Age 16.

THINKS SCHOOL TEACHING PAYS

I am going to tell you how I would like to spend my life. I am ten years old and I go to school every day and enjoy it very much. I am in the fourth grade. I would like to learn to be a school teacher. After I would be able to keep school I would like to go to a large town and earn big wages. I would like to have forty or fifty scholars. After I had kept school for seven or eight years I would like to get married and live on the farm, raise lots of chickens and geese and milk about ten cows. If I'd be rich I would like to live in town in a nice large house and have a great time. That is the best thing a person can do. If I would get as old as sixty or seventy years I would like to die. Wouldn't you?

PAULINA MUIR.

Laird, Sask., age 10 years.

A SMALL FARMER

I found your letter in the Young Canada Club of the Grain Growers' Guide. You want us to tell what we will do when we are grown men and women. I think that I would like to be a farmer. I will work on my father's farm. When my father is so old that he cannot work on his farm, I think I will work on the farm for him. I will spare money to my father. I would like to be a rich man. If I would be rich I would buy a new auto. I would let my parents ride with me. I want two big pictures of my parents before they die because I love them. When I have spare time I would like to travel and see the big cities.

A. ROSS CARRUTHERS.

Umatilla, Man., age 16.

A GOOD WISH

Here is my story. I would like to live a good life in the future, live at peace with everybody and have a friendly, bright home, and have my home clean and happy. Have my children well educated, clean, keep them healthy, keep them away from bad things and have them on the good track of life.

ANNA THIESSEN.

Laird, Sask., age 12 years.

A MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

When I get big I want to be a milliner and dressmaker. I would like a little house, with flower-beds and trees all around, in a nice little town. I want a horse and buggy, and a fine little cow and some chickens, so I can have fresh eggs and milk all I want. I want a little barn for the cow and horse and a chicken-coop for the chickens.

I like a garden with all kinds of flowers and vegetables. ALICE NELSON.

Victor, Alta., age 10.

WHAT I WOULD LIKE TO BE

I mean to be a district nurse and live at home and go out whenever I am called. Then I will be what I mean to be, and what I would like to be both. I could take care of the house, too. I want to be a trained nurse.

I read a story once about St. Joseph's hospital. It was in an old "Girls' Own Annual" of mamma's. It was about a young girl who was a nurse. She stayed at the hospital a month, then three years and did not quit, so she had to stay a lifetime. She became a sister and was offered the position of matron, but did not accept. But that was a long time ago, in the time of Queen Victoria.

MARJORY E. THOMAS.

Durban, Man., age 9.

Homemakers in Convention

Continued from Page 4

Hours a Day." She spoke of several classes of country people whose way of using this twenty-four hours was to be deplored. First there was the farmer and his wife (for she did not hold the wife blameless) who owned a beautiful big sanitary barn and a mean insanitary house, showing thereby that they valued the health of their stock above that of their children. Equally reprehensible were the folk who had both a poor house and barn, but who were the possessors of three quarters of a section of land and were saving up to buy more. And then there were the farmer folk who worked themselves and their children day in and day out without intermission or relaxation. In conclusion Mrs. Thomas spoke of the new estate of citizenship which she felt the women of Manitoba and Saskatchewan were soon to enjoy and tried to impress her audience with the gravity of this responsibility.

In the evening Norman Ross, of Indian Head, gave an illustrated lecture on the possibilities of beautifying farm homes with trees and shrubbery.

Health and Efficiency

Dr. Annabel McEwen, medical inspector of schools for Medicine Hat, speaking at the Thursday morning session told her audience some plain wholesome truths, supported by most convincing figures concerning the general need for medical inspection of school children. She said that one fourth of the deaths were due to preventable diseases and fully a third of the blindness to ignorance and carelessness. Much of the inefficiency of children, she said, was directly traceable to defective vision or hearing, adenoids or enlarged tonsils and that many children whom their parents believed to be perfectly normal suffered from an aggravated form of these physical disabilities. Finally she pointed out that the cost of medical inspection was no excuse for a neglect of this matter as in reality it cost the community and the country more in hospitals and doctor bills than it would have cost to prevent ill-health in the first place.

After the War

Mrs. Arthur Murphy, better known as Janey Canuck, of Edmonton, addressed the convention on "The War and Some of its Outcomes." Our first task upon the conclusion of the war, Mrs. Murphy said, would be to sponge from our minds all bitterness and hatred. Our second will be to see to it that in the future where diplomacy fails all differences shall be arbitrated by the nations. War with duels, she said, will have to pass into the museum of extinct social monstrosities. As a substitute for war she suggested the severing of commercial and diplomatic relations with any country which showed a tendency to become belligerent or an international police on land and sea under the control of the Hague Tribunal. When this time came to pass, she said, money saved thru the disarmament of the nations would be constructively applied to the upbuilding of commerce and science and the alleviation of social conditions generally.

Dr. Wilson, of the Regina Normal School, spoke in the afternoon upon the relation of the home to the rural school.

Mrs. John McNaughtan, president of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers' Association, spoke briefly on the work that society was doing in extending the practice of paying the farmers cash for by-produce, getting women on the school boards, buying supplies co-operatively and in trying to solve other questions pertaining to farm and national life.

The great social treat of the convention was a reception tendered to the delegates by Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Rutherford at the president's residence. Refreshments were served in the spacious rooms and on the terrace overlooking the river to a very gay and happy party of women.

CO-OPERATIVE POTATO GROWING

One is inclined at first to ask why co-operation should be necessary among farmers in such a simple matter as the growing of potatoes. On further investigation, however, it is apparent that lack of co-operation heretofore has been one of the principal factors in causing the poor demand for potatoes produced in small lots by the farmer.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture, which has made it a rule to issue very few bulletins and those only when some definite information is available, has recognized the importance of the

potato as a part of the farm production in a bulletin on "Potato Growing in Alberta," just issued.

The bulletin explains the situation relative to the marketing of potatoes by the farmer. In answer to the question "Why are Nova Scotia potatoes eaten in Edmonton and Calgary?" the bulletin shows that it is the custom of the city housewife to buy her potatoes in small quantities from the grocer, rarely laying in a large stock. The city retailer looks for his supply to the wholesaler, who finds it necessary to buy potatoes, not in small lots, but by the carload. There is little demand for potatoes of all sorts and sizes; they must be uniform and true to type. Mixed lots do not look attractive in the store and cannot give satisfaction to the purchaser.

As a rule the farmer who grows potatoes and has a surplus for sale has not sufficient to make up a carload and is, therefore, unable to market his surplus at a distance. At the same time it is not feasible for him to join with his neighbors in making up a carload, because they produce other varieties. As a result, the farmer has difficulty in finding a suitable market. This condition of affairs could be remedied by the farmers in a district uniting and producing one or two varieties best suited to the locality. They could then market their surplus in carload lots to the wholesaler.

A start was made in this direction at Stony Plain, Alberta, last year, under the auspices of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Quantities of potatoes,

composed of six favorite varieties, were distributed and in the fall the six exhibits brought by each farmer to the potato fair were scored. As a result the farmers of the district decided to unite in the growing of "Wee Macgregor" potatoes. They will thus be able, thru their local organization, to ship their produce in bulk after inspection of samples. This is an example which farmers in other localities would do well to follow. In no department of the farm does co-operation offer better results.

The Alberta bulletin deals fully with the methods of cultivation, characteristics of different varieties, improvement by selection, planting, harvesting and storing, and remedies for potato pests. Copies may be had on application to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

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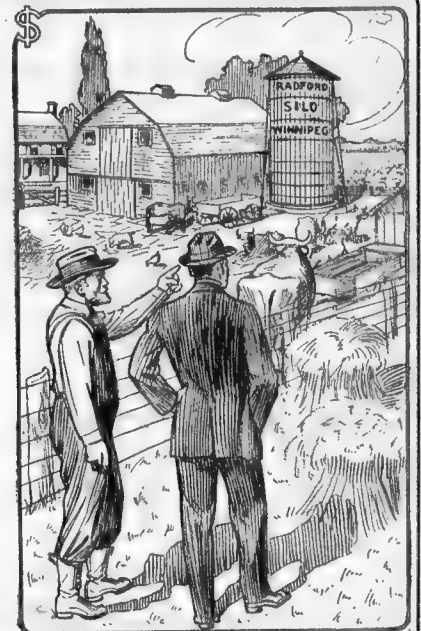
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Prussianism in Canada

By John A. Stevenson

We have heard much in recent days of Prussianism and the evils thereof. The aggressive outburst of the Germanic peoples which has plunged Europe into a colossal and ruinous war is popularly attributed to the dominance which certain ideals and beliefs, supposedly peculiar to the ruling caste of landed gentry in the region known as Prussia, have acquired over the mind and temper of the two great peoples of Central Europe. The sway of the Prussian Junkers over the Germanic people is for the time being complete in every sphere of life and Prussianism has come to be synonymous with the domination of a particular caste over the community in which it lives.

In Germany, Prussianism has taken a military guise and directed its efforts to the creation of a stupendous and most efficient military engine to further a policy of territorial aggrandisement. We know now how helpless the German Reichstag has been in their hands; how the press has been bought and corrupted to suit their views; how public opinion has been manufactured and the old catch-words, national honor and sacrifice and patriotism, skilfully utilized to blind the masses to their own interests.

That brilliant pamphleteer, Mr. Norman Angell, in his remarkable writings, proves with considerable success that though much of the rhetoric of militarists

about unparalleled sacrifices, deathless glory and the rest is perfectly sincere, one of the strong impelling motives behind the professional military spirit is a dislike of rational thought and distaste for hard work. Granted that active service demands great qualities of endurance and some technical skill, yet the spirit of military adventure too often connotes a desire to escape honest labor and daily toil as well as a complete incapacity for industrial and professional life.

Militarism and Civilization

The Republics of Central and South America until the last decade furnished the best example of militarism put into continual practice and the laziness and general backwardness, moral and social, of these communities was proverbial. The population devoted a large part of its existence, not to drills and parades, but to fierce fighting, with the result that civilization made no advance among them until they became tired of the results of their folly and began to substitute the commercial for the military ideal. Altho within the British Empire there still exists a large party clinging to military ideals of life and civilization, its influence is swamped by the pressure and activities of other elements in the commonwealth. But the Prussian Junker permits no change in his ideals; fighting in his eyes is the one honorable career and his aim is a state so organized that the military profession therein will ensure him subsidiary honor and glory, but primarily—a livelihood. Add to this the fact that the Junker families are usually landowners living on high rents, artificially raised by the food taxes in the tariff, which have created so much hardship and discontent in Germany and the solution of the so-called German problem is available. It lies in the effort of a privileged caste to retain its social and financial predominance without the exercise of mental and physical effort in a world where industrialism is the order of the day and the competition of life is increasingly keen.

Privilege in Canada

But Prussianism is not necessarily confined to Germany or the military sphere—there are some who believe that excellent examples of its working are to be found in the Dominion of Canada. Nothing is surer than that we have among us a select caste of financiers, manufacturers and manipulators who aspire to dominate the destinies of the whole community. Nothing is more certain than that Parliament at Ottawa is too often a cypher in their hands; that they control the press and manipulate public opinion to suit their own ends. The contempt of Sir William McKenzie for Parliament is on a parallel with that of Herr von Olatenburgh, who wanted the Emperor to be able to send a lieutenant and troop of hussars to close the Reichstag. Happily we are spared a Maximilian Harden and have only to read defences of Prussianism from the vapid and fawning columns of the privilege fed press. But are there not to be found in our very midst all the requisites of Prussianism and most of its evils? We pretend to laugh at the folly of the German people in submitting to domination and exploitation at the hands of a selfish military clique, prating of patriotic sacrifices and national ends, yet we Canadians are just as truly the helots and bondslaves of an economic clique who are decidedly less picturesque than the militarists of Prussia, but who have the same distaste for national thought and hard work and the same desire to live in splendor on the labor and toil of others. If Germany must be rescued from the tyranny of military Prussians, Canada needs speedy salvation from her economic Prussians.

Prussianism in Essence

There can be no more glaring example of Prussianism than the recent exploit of the financial cliques in inducing the minister of finance to raise the tariff duties by seven and a half per cent. Apart from the question of its deleterious effect upon British imports at a time when the Mother Country needs every particle of trade which she can secure, the increase constitutes a piece of the worst economic tyranny and rascality. It is, however, a further chapter of an old story. Ruling oligarchies have never failed to use the stress and confusion of war as a convenient opportunity for increasing their economic and social power over the workers and producers. During the Napoleonic wars, the English landlords passed most of the fatal Enclosure Acts which transformed the rural popula-

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tion of England from free peasants into wage slaves, and the capitalists of the north inaugurated an evil factory system whose worst effects still survive.]

The Tariff an Example

Here in Canada our Prussians have seen their opportunity and used it and found in Mr. White and his colleagues ready and pliant tools. What care they for the necessities of the Dominion and the Empire—a few vain mouthings about the necessity for increased agricultural output will save their conscience. They will have their increased profits. Let the country stagnate and poverty and hardship with all their attendant depreciation of moral standards stalk thru the land. What care our Prussians?

Pocketbook Imperialists

They are Imperialists, they say, as long as Imperialism does not interfere with their profits, but let Imperialism propose a curtailment of their privileges, as Mr. Chamberlain once foreshadowed with his "forbidden schedule" speech, and they are the most rabid of "little Canadians." What matter if the British Empire needs above all other things an increase in its rural population to counter-balance the industrial masses, and if such increase can only be obtained by ensuring greater prosperity for agriculture thru some alleviation of its burdens, will they abate their demands for continued plunder? Not a schedule must be lowered. No national or Imperial interest is sacred from their greed and the cloven hoof perennially reappears alike in their professions of faith and policies. Public standards of morality and economic fairness are ridiculous eccentricities in their eyes. Balance sheets and dividends bound their horizon. Heretofore they have had their way all too easily and the time has now arrived when the Canadian people must look seriously into the true nature of its civilization and the tendencies and policies which shape its destiny. It is the failure of the German people to conduct periodically such self examination and a continuous internal criticism of parties and institutions which has led to the present calamities of Europe and the impending ruin of the German Empire. The militarist clique had no politics except militarism. They used all parties in turn, save the Socialists, to govern the country for their own ends.

Used Both Parties

In no wise different have our economic Prussians used both parties in Canada to maintain their avaricious supremacy. The process whereby political parties, originally honest, become each and all in turn subservient to special interests leads to political apathy, the depression of democracy and a lowering of the national fibre which for a time may be concealed. But sooner or later the deadly effects of the corroding process will be visible to the nation's horror. The German people are now about to pay the penalty for fifty years political apathy and complaisant subservience to a selfish tyrannical caste. Let the people of Canada read and learn the lesson and, shaking off the political apathy which enshrouds the community, put shackles upon our economic Prussians ere they lead us to economic ruin and national humiliation.

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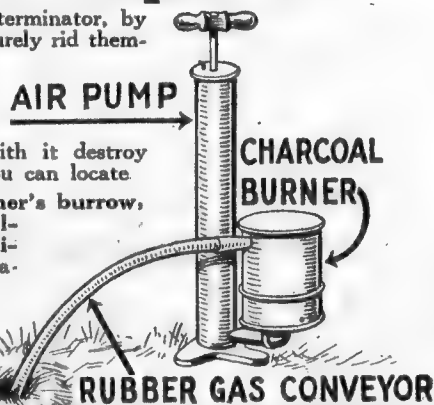
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T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

5.00

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 21, 1915)

Wheat—Prices have ruled fairly steady this week and when compared with final figures last Saturday the May is down $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, the July up $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, and the October up $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Had it not been for the very good class of buying that has been evident in our market during the last three days, it is altogether likely that the good crop conditions existing over the Canadian Northwest, as well as over the American Northwest, would have proved a factor in depressing prices. At all times during the past week prices here apparently were attractive to foreign buyers, as there has been every-day work for export, both old and new crop, which of course has helped to steady the market. The American markets have generally ruled steady, although today prices advanced sharply, particularly in Minneapolis, on good milling demand.

The cash demand has been poor for 1 and 2 Northern, which is being delivered daily on the May option; but for 3 Northern and lower exporters have been keen enquirers and fair premium prices have been paid. For the rejected toughs and smutty the demand has not been so good, consequently the spreads were rather wide under the straight grade.

Oats—Market is holding quite steady in sympathy with wheat here and coarse grains in the American markets. At the close today cash oats are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ up, the May future unchanged, and July future $\frac{1}{2}$ lower. The demand for 3 C.W. and lower continues very good.

Barley—Market dull and prices about the same as those prevailing a week ago.

Flax—Firm following the advance in Duluth coupled with a better class of buying that has been going on in our market particularly during the last couple of days, and prices are nearly 2 cents up.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	May	July	Oct.	
May 18	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 19	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 20	159	157	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 21	159	158	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 22	158	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 24	Holiday—Victoria Day			
Oats—	May	July	Oct.	
May 18	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 19	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 20	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 21	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 22	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 24	Holiday—Victoria Day			
Flax—	May	July	Oct.	
May 18	117	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 19	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 20	176	178	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 21	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 22	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	
May 24	Holiday—Victoria Day			

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, May 20)				
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.53 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 600 bu., to arrive	1.59			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to run	1.59 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 300 bu., to arr., choice	1.60			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.59 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.55 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.50			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.54			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.51			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, N. Dakota blue stem, to arrive	1.55			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.54 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.49 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, to run	1.53 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	1.57			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.55 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.51			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.55			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.54 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smut	1.52			
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.51			
Screenings, part car, per ton	14.25			
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	10.25			
No. 3 speltz, 1 car	1.30			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.44			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.45 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$			
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.51			
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.49			
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.54			
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.50			
Sample grade corn, 1 car, Willmar	.69			
Sample grade corn, 1 car, mixed, Willmar	.67			
Sample grade corn, 1 car, end car, warm, yellow	.69 $\frac{1}{2}$			

No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	70
No. 3 yellow corn, part car	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4 corn, 1 car	70
No. 3 yellow corn, 5,000 bu., to arrive	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 yellow corn, 1,000 bu., to arrive	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 hard wheat, 1 car	1.54
No. 3 hard wheat, 1 car	1.50
No. 3 white oats, part car	.51
Sample grade oats, 1 car	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive	.51
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.51
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.50 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.50 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4 white oats, 3,000 bu., to arrive	.50 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 rye, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.11
No. 3 rye, part car	1.15
No. 3 rye, part car	1.14
No. 4 barley, 3 cars	.72
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	.71
Sample barley, 1 car	.69
Sample barley, 1 car	.71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sample barley, 1 car	.68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sample barley, part car	.72
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.69
Sample barley, 1 car	.72
Sample barley, 1 car	.70
Sample barley, part car	.67
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.70
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.92
No. 1 flax, 52 sacks	1.90

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, May 2.—Estimated receipts at the Union stockyards today: Cattle, 900; calves, 300; hogs, 4,900; sheep, 400; horses, 60; cars, 101.

Cattle—Fat cattle prices were steady today as compared with Wednesday. There was but little really good material on hand, but the medium grades which comprised bulk of the quota sold creditably. Stocker and feeder outlet was somewhat weaker than recently. Veal calves sold steady. Only good to choice dairy cows had free movement, and such grades were scarce, so that the trade was slow in this section. Representative sales:

Beef Steers—10, 1,182 lbs., \$8.90; 6, 1,216 lbs., \$7.75; 5, 1,090 lbs., \$7.50; 13, 831 lbs., \$7.40; 4, 1,040 lbs., \$7.00; 2, 835 lbs., \$6.25. Butcher Bulls—1, 1,370 lbs., \$6.35; 1, 1,240 lbs., \$6.25; 1, 800 lbs., \$5.75; 3, 776 lbs., \$5.40; 1, 520 lbs., \$4.75. Stock Cows and Heifers—4, 340 lbs., \$6.25; 4, 365 lbs., \$6.00. Veal Calves—5, 148 lbs., \$8.00; 2, 135 lbs., \$7.00; 3, 135 lbs., \$6.50; 4, 132 lbs., \$5.50; 2, 120 lbs., \$5.00. Butcher Cows and Heifers—2, 805 lbs., \$6.50; 2, 1,075 lbs., \$6.25; 3, 973 lbs., \$6.00; 5, 1,004 lbs., \$5.75; 3, 990 lbs., \$5.50; 1, 860 lbs., \$5.25; 1, 1,010 lbs., \$5.00.

Cutters and Cannery—0, 803 lbs., \$4.85; 2, 1,085 lbs., \$4.75; 1, 1,140 lbs., \$4.00.

Hogs—Price range of hogs Wednesday: Average weight, 220 lbs., average cost, \$7.16; price range, \$7.10 to \$7.25. Hog price tendency, which had been downward the first half of the week, was reversed today, when trade looked strong to a good nickel higher than on Wednesday. Sales spread from \$7.10 to \$7.25, with bulk at \$7.20 to \$7.25. Dime bulge was indicated in a number of instances.

Sheep—Sheep and lamb prices were practically steady today, at the recent level. Short supplies made it necessary to obtain some material direct from other markets for packers' use. Shorn lambs topped at \$9.00, above which figure only a few lots have sold this season. Other classes of stock sold at corresponding terms.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, May 21.—Wheat: Firm on American and Buenos Ayres strength. Spot unchanged to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent higher; winters held $\frac{3}{4}$ advance; Plates $\frac{1}{4}$ d. higher, and Manitoba's unchanged. Forecast for larger Indian shipments and liberal shipments from Argentine helped to check advance. Continental bids higher.

Corn easy, on better news from Argentine. Indian wheat shipments estimated at 1,500,000 bushels.

Buenos Ayres wheat closed yesterday strong, with offers lighter. Arrivals smaller, and export bids other than the United Kingdom higher. Continent is bidding freely. Corn easy on favorable weather and improved quality.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, May 21.—Hog receipts, 15,000; weak at 5 cents to 10 cents advance. Bulk, \$7.60 to \$7.75; light, \$7.45 to \$7.80; mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.75; heavy, \$7.20 to \$7.65; rough, \$7.20 to \$7.55; pigs, \$6.00 to \$7.35.

Cattle receipts, 1,000; slow. Native beef steers, \$6.90 to \$9.25; western steers, \$6.25 to \$8.00; cows and heifers, \$5.25 to \$8.70; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.50.

Sheep receipts, 5,000; firm. Sheep, \$7.40 to \$8.40; lambs, \$7.75 to \$10.15.

Hog prices developed strength today on account of receipts being less numerous than for the corresponding day a week ago. Cattle offerings were of unattractive quality. Buyers continued to hold off as much as possible in regard to sheep and lambs, especially banning weighty stock.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

During the past week there have been received at the Union stockyards: 1,538 cattle, 160 calves, 13,393 hogs and 7 sheep.

Cattle

Cattle prices have dropped considerably during the past week. There are several reasons for this. As usual the local market has varied in sympathy with the Eastern and Southern markets. These have been lower owing to increased receipts. Then again, the high price of last week tended to draw a larger number of stock to market and as receipts show, just about double the number of cattle have been handled during the past six days. There is another reason too for lower prices and it is this: The local market for some time past—as has been noted in this letter repeatedly—has been somewhat higher than either that at Toronto or St. Paul. This has been due to healthy local demand, prompted to some extent by army meat contracts. This premium has made it possible for dealers to ship dressed meat in from the East and of course these receipts, having accounted for some of the demand, have tended to depress the local market. Best butcher steers show a decline of from 55 to 50 cents per hundred, with

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, May 20, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	1.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.61 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Nor. wheat	1.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.58 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Nor. wheat	1.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 white oats	60	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley	70-63	67-72
Flax, No. 1	1.75 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.90 $\frac{1}{2}$

Futures—

	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat	1.59	1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
July wheat	1.57	1.44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. wheat	1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef Cattle, top	\$8.75	\$9.25
Hogs, top	8.65	7.65
Sheep, yearlings	8.00	8.60

the best selling at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Cow and heifer stuff is even harder hit, it being from 50 to 75 cents per hundred lower. Best heifers are quotable at from 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and best cows from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 cents. Bulls and oxen are about \$1.00 per hundred lower, best bulls selling from 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 cents and best oxen from 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Stockers and feeders have not suffered the general decline, best feeder steers being still 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents and best stockers 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Best veals are selling at from \$8.50 to \$9.00.

Hogs

Hogs are still a good price, receipts are a little in advance of last week and other markets report hogs as steady. Choice hogs are quoted at from \$8.50 to \$8.65, sows are selling at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 42; pigs, over 100 pounds, \$7.25 to \$7.40; thin pigs, 40 to 90 pounds, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Sheep and Lambs

The sheep and lamb trade is almost a negligible quantity on the Winnipeg yards, but the demand is good for any coming. Best yearlings are quotable at from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 cents, with best mutton sheep 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 cents.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Now that pasture is plentiful throughout the country, dairy products are being extensively made on the farms and heavier butter shipments are being received by local dealers. It is unfortunate that farmers do not more generally realize the fact that the placing on the market at any one time of a considerable quantity of any commodity causes the price paid for that commodity to be decreased in proportion to the increase in shipments. If farmers would so make arrangements for storage facilities either on their own farm or in some central storehouse co-operatively owned and managed, there is no doubt at all that they would be able to secure very appreciable additional prices for all their produce. The increasing supplies this week have caused dealers to lower prices as follows: Fancy dairy butter is down 2 cents, dealers this week offering 24 to 26 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy is 1 cent lower, namely, 22 cents per pound. There is no change in the price for good round lots it being still 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eggs

There is a probability of the price paid for eggs dropping during the latter part of the week. Hot weather and larger shipments being responsible for this change. Today (Saturday) dealers quote the same as last week, namely, 19 cents per dozen.

Potatoes

The potato situation is not very promising from the farmers' standpoint. There are still large supplies to draw from in spite of the shortage which was forecasted by some dealers early in the year. Dealers in Winnipeg state that they can buy Eastern potatoes laid down in Winnipeg at 54 cents per bushel. Hence there is no change in the price which they are quoting for country shipments, this being 50 to 55 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream

There is a largely increased supply of cream coming in from the farms now and the price has declined considerably. Cream is 4 cents lower this week, it being 30 cents per pound of butterfat; sour cream is the same, namely, 25 cents per pound and milk is unchanged, \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Wool and Hides

Up-to-date reports on the wool market have been very conflicting and the United States market is still much unsettled. However, we are not governed any more by this, as the Canadian government passed an order-in-council prohibiting the exporting of wool and wool products to the U. S. or any other country outside the British Empire. Consequently our selling is just about confined to Eastern Canada and conditions there would decide the prices paid in the West. Some Eastern mills claim that they have not received any large army contracts as yet and furthermore, if they get any, have sufficient raw material in stock to look after same. Therefore, any wool they buy would probably be on a lower basis than last year. These are the facts as we find them and we do not care to offer any opinion on the future because there is no telling what may happen. The market is as follows: Unwashed medium white wool, 15 to 18 cents; unwashed coarse white wool, 13 to 15 cents; unwashed fine, 11 to 13 cents; black wool two cents less. Burry, chaffy, cotted, etc., as value. The quality of hides is improving and as a consequence prices are firmer.

Live Poultry

There is a good demand for live poultry on the Winnipeg market and prices are fairly good. Live hens (large and small) are worth 14 cents per pound; roosters from 10 to 12 cents; ducks 12 cents; geese 12 cents and turkeys 13 to 15 cents per pound.

"Victoria Day."—Monday, May 24, is a holiday and hence The Guide goes to press on Saturday this week. Accordingly the market prices are given up to Saturday, May 22, in this issue.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from May 18 to May 24 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No.3	No.4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
May 18	158½	155½	152½	148½	143½	139½	..	62½	59½	59½	59	58	70	65	63	63	177	174	157	..
19	158	155	152½	148	143½	139	..	62	59½	59½	58½	57½	70½	65½	63½	63½	176	173½	156½	..
20	158	155	153	149	143½	139	..	62½	60	60	59½	58	70	65	63	63	175	172	155	..
21	158	155	153	149	143½	139	123½	62½	60½	60½	59½	58½	70	65	63	63	177½	174	157½	..
22	158	155	152½	148½	143	139	133	63	61	61	60	58½	70	65	63	63	179	176	155½	..
24	HOLI DAY						VICTORIA DAY													

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO SATURDAY, MAY 22

Winnipeg Grain	SAT.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	S
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COUCH GRASS AND ITS ERADICATION

By Prof. S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba.

There are numerous definitions of the word, "weed." T. N. Willing says: "Weeds are, from the farmer's point of view, such native or introduced plants as by their more vigorous habit of growth tend to reduce the production of marketable crops, or such plants as in any way may prove injurious to animals." Dr. Fletcher says: "A weed is any injurious, troublesome or unsightly plant that is at the same time useless or comparatively so." A weed has also been defined as "A plant out of place;" this is a concise definition, and as good as any.

Weeds are either annual (i.e., one-year plants), biennial (two-year plants) or perennial (many-year plants), and in undertaking the eradication of any kind of weed it is necessary to know to which of these classes it belongs; for a treatment suitable to eradicate one may prove altogether useless for another.

Annual weeds, if kept from seeding, may be exterminated readily; but perennials do not yield to such simple and easy treatment, requiring to be destroyed, root and branch, before eradication is achieved.

Three Kinds of Couch Grass

The three plants known as Couch Grasses are perennials, therefore, difficult of eradication. Numerous inquiries regarding these weeds and the most approved methods for their extermination are constantly reaching us at the Department of Agriculture. There are three separate and distinct plants known by the name "Couch Grass;" but this name properly belongs to a plant (*Agropyron repens*) having wide-spreading but shallow, fleshy root-stalks; if allowed to remain for any length of time, these root-stalks form large matted beds which choke out grain or fodder crops. It flowers about the end of June and ripens its seeds in July. Owing to the fact that it is propagated both from seeds and from creeping root-stalks, it quickly gains possession of a field once it is firmly established. The seeds of this weed greatly resemble those of Western Rye Grass and very often it is found mixed with that variety and thus spread over clean farms. This weed was first introduced into Ontario from Europe and from Ontario to the Western Provinces.

The second variety, Western Couch Grass (*Agropyrum glaucum*), is a native of the Prairie Provinces and although very troublesome when matted in a field, it is not nearly so difficult to eradicate as the imported variety. It has a decided grayish-green colored foliage.

The third variety, often incorrectly called Couch Grass, is rightly Sweet Grass (*Hierochloa odorata*). It is likewise a perennial, quite deep rooted. The flowering stems are seen very early in spring. The flowers appear in the latter part of April and the seeds are ripe early in June.

This grass is very troublesome in light, sandy loam soils. Where the soil drifts the plants are often buried so far beneath the surface that it is almost impossible to plow deep enough to bring all the roots up.

To Eradicate Couch Grass

Altho the three so-called Couch Grasses differ somewhat in their appearance, the same methods may be used for their eradication. In Great Britain, where the true Couch is quite common, the following method of eradication is practiced very generally:—Early in June the land is plowed in one direction, say east and west, sufficiently deep to get below the roots of the plant; then harrowed at once. In a week or two it is cross plowed, north and south, which leaves the land rough. The sods are then torn to pieces with spring-tooth harrows, cultivation, etc., and the roots brought to the surface to be dried out. If the weather proves unfavorable it is sometimes necessary to gather the roots into heaps and burn them.

This plan entails considerable labor; but it is one that I have followed with such success that the fields so treated

remained free of the weed for many years. You will readily see that this treatment is best adapted to a hot, dry season. In a season of heavy rainfall the following method has proved very satisfactory:—Let the grass grow until the first week in June, then plow deep enough to get below the roots of the plants; harrow and pack, then cross-sow at once with three bushels of barley per acre, using one and a half bushels in each direction. Follow with the harrow and packer. It is important that the sowing follow quickly after the plowing. If the soil is fertile and the rainfall fairly abundant the growth of barley will prove sufficient to choke out the Couch; but if the soil is poor or run down the barley will not prove heavy enough for this purpose.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO HORSE BREEDING

The progress that has been attained in the past in Canadian horse breeding has been due largely to individual effort. To the few who have done so much for the advancement of the industry every credit is due. Thru the lack, however, of concerted action and co-operative measures on a large scale amongst the breeders, the business has not progressed as rapidly as could be desired.

The want of proper organization, except in the more favored districts, has prevented the farmers generally from securing and retaining the services of good breeding sires. In a majority of sections breeders wishing to grade up their horses are forced to use whatever stallions may, by chance, stand for service in their district. Many of these are faulty in conformation and lack in quality, while others, tho of better type, remain, either thru insufficient patronage or because of failure to leave colts, but a single season in each district. The fact also that there has been no systematic adherence to the use of one breed suggests another reason for the lack of progress in the breeding of high class animals.

It must be recognized, further, that the owner of a valuable horse, after paying for maintenance, insurance, interest on investment and the expense entailed in the collection of his fees, has frequently little left from his outlay, particularly in districts where he has to compete with grade and scrub stallions standing for service at a very low fee. As a result, really high class stallions can be maintained only in districts where the breeding of horses has been given serious and progressive attention.

Encourage Breeders' Clubs

In view of these considerations, the Minister of Agriculture proposes to enter upon a policy which may serve to place the horse breeding industry in Canada in a position comparable to that which it has attained in Great Britain and other European countries. It is believed that by encouraging the organization of breeders' clubs and by enabling such clubs to procure the services of good breeding stallions under favorable financial conditions, the assistance in this direction can best be provided. The encouragement of community breeding will, naturally, of itself, be productive of useful results. The payment to community organizations of a part of the service fee will, it is expected, give a permanent stimulus to the hiring of the best stallions that may be procured and, at the same time, promote the development of a comprehensive movement in the interests of this important national industry.

Stated briefly, the scheme is as follows: The farmers of any district wishing to work for the betterment of horse breeding, by encouraging the use of sound, individually excellent pure-bred sires, may form a breeders' club for the purpose of hiring a pure bred stallion for the benefit of the members. These breeders' clubs, by organizing under and adopting the constitution and by-laws and conforming to the various rules and regulations governing this grant, may participate in the federal assistance given to such clubs. This consists in paying practically 25 per cent. of the service fees on a guaranteed number of mares.

The Exception

With a view to encourage the breeding of remounts, the portion paid by the Livestock Branch to clubs hiring suitable thoroughbred stallions shall be 40 per cent. on all mares except thoroughbred mares.

For the booklet on Federal Assistance and all other information, address the Dominion Livestock Commissioner, Ottawa, Canada.

Breeders' Notes

R.O.M. HOLSTEINS

Michener Bros., Red Deer, have two heifers in the Record of Merit of the Holstein-Friesian Association for the first part of April. Their "Lady DeKol Doralice," 19755, three years and seven months old, produced 364.2 pounds of milk, with 16.57 pounds of butter, in the period from April 1 to 15. She stood seventh in the senior three year old class in the Dominion. In the junior two year old class "Hulda Johanna Pieterje," 39898, stood fourteenth with a record of 263.6 pounds of milk and 11.36 pounds of butter, produced during the same period.

The official records of sixty-three cows and heifers were received and accepted for entry in the Record of Merit during the first half of April.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR HORSES

Geo. Lane, of Pekisko, Alberta, is authority for the statement that there is going to be a good market for horses in Canada for the next twenty years. Mr. Lane, as one of the most successful breeders and the owner of the largest Percheron horse ranch in the world, should be a reliable authority, especially as he has spent considerable time since the outbreak of the war sizing up the situation at first hand in the United States. The large number of horses obtained in the States for the British and French army authorities was a surprise to most horse men, but it has recently declined considerably. Canada has not the reserve of horses that the United States had, and the limited number so far obtained in this country for army purposes has left its mark on the horse situation here.

The advice given to farmers to breed all the mares they can is sound, for the demand for heavy draughts and horses suitable for army purposes will increase the price of less valuable horses, which have not been selling so well during the last year or two.

A. L. Dollar, of High River, Alta., took a good string of horses to both the recent Alberta shows, gathering the Clydesdale grand championship and another handsome bunch of ribbons. Mr. Dollar reports that business is fairly good and sales recently have been satisfactory.

PROMISING ALBERTA SIRE

J. P. Patterson, Acme, Alberta, has just secured from W. S. McKinnon, Olds, Alberta, the two year old Clydesdale stallion, "Patrick Marquis," which won the Canadian bred championship at the recent Calgary Horse Show. "Patrick Marquis" is the type of sire that will do a great deal of good in the district where he is going. He is a beautiful light bay, with good top, extremely well coupled up and has good feet and legs. He is sired by "Right Fashion," owned by the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, Alberta, and is out of "Sonny Queen," a mare still in the possession of Mr. McKinnon.

HEREFORDS IN DEMAND

Hereford breeders in Alberta are to be complimented on the splendid showing they made at the Calgary show and the excellent prices realized. The demand for Hereford sires is no doubt due to the number of men who are going into the ranching business on a large scale in the province, coupled with the general high prices which will probably be realized for beef cattle in the next few years, the prospect of which is inducing the farmer to breed to something which will grow into weight at an early age.

Three Alberta Hereford breeders each sold animals which brought over \$500 in the sale ring, and one animal made a new record of \$625. This was "Bonnie Bruce," owned by Fred Cowman, Cremona, Alta., the bull going to head the herd of E. P. Reimick, at Sedgewick. Mr. Reimick is starting on the right lines, for he has also secured a number of choice three year old females from the Willow Spring herd of Frank Collicutt. "Bonnie Bruce" is sired by "Sir Bruce," bred and owned by Mr. Cowman. "Bonnie Bruce" has not yet been seen in the show ring in Alberta, but Mr. Cowman intends to fit him for the Calgary summer show. Judging by his progeny he is a remarkable sire. Mr. Cowman, who is one of three brothers all in the pure bred Hereford business, the others carrying on breeding in the States, bred the sire of "Bonnie Bruce" and the three nearest dams on the sire's side, going back to the imported cow. "Bonnie Bruce's" sire is "Columbine 2nd."

O. A. Boggs and Bros., Daysland, Alta., bred "Daysland King," which brought \$515 at the sale, being purchased by Frank Collicutt. The bull was reserve champion to Mr. Collicutt's own bull, "Willow Spring Jock," and will be a valuable adjunct to the large herd at Willow Spring ranch, where Mr. Collicutt has well over 400 head of pure bred whitefaces and has 216 head of females to breed this year. The sire and dam of "Daysland King" were both imported by Messrs. Boggs four years ago. "Don," the sire, was bred by "Columbus Don," an international champion which sold for \$1,000. The bull is line bred with "Columbus Dawn," as his sire's dam.

"Willow Spring Jock," first and champion at Calgary, bred by Mr. Collicutt, was sold to Thomas Moore, who has a ranch of 40,000 acres, besides leased land, near Claresholm, Alberta, to head a herd of pure bred numbers 75. Mr. Moore expects to have 5,000 head on his ranch by the fall.

SOUNDNESS IN CLYDESDALES

Alex Galbraith, of Brandon, importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, sends an extract from the annual report of the stallion registration board for North Dakota, referring to the operation of legislation providing for the issuing of a special unsound license to pure bred stallions that are found, at a re-inspection, to have become unsound, providing they were found at a previous inspection three years before. The report states: "Considering the unsoundness as relating to breeds, the record shows that 11.7 per cent. of the Belgians were unsound, 8.7 per cent. of the Percherons, and 8.3 per cent. of the Shires. The Clydesdales proved to be the breed least affected with unsoundness, only 2 per cent. of this breed showing unsoundness in 1913 and only four for the entire four years." This only refers to stallions for which licenses are applied for.

Victoria, B.C., has been placed under martial law in consequence of attacks upon German establishments by mobs in revenge for the sinking of the "Lusitania."

Berkshires and Yorkshires *Send for our Catalog*

We are now offering a choice lot of young sows and boars of both breeds for delivery about June First. They are all strong, robust pigs, with scale, quality and type. We furnish pedigree with each pig sold. Order your future herd boar or brood sow from us and get the best. We are sold out of Aberdeen Angus heifers, but still have a few choice yearling bulls which we are offering for sale. Write us today for prices and catalog.

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In order to make room for our spring crop of calves we are prepared to sell twenty of our females. We will sell any animal in the herd at prices according to value based on breeding, or record, or both. We have a few young bulls; also a number of calves sired by "PONTIAC KORNDYKE JOHANNA," No. 15924. Our herd contains the best blood in the Holstein breed.

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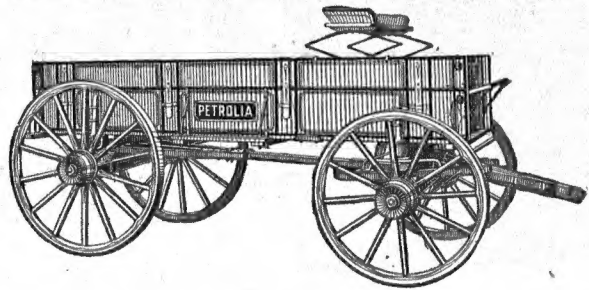
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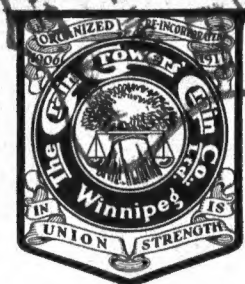
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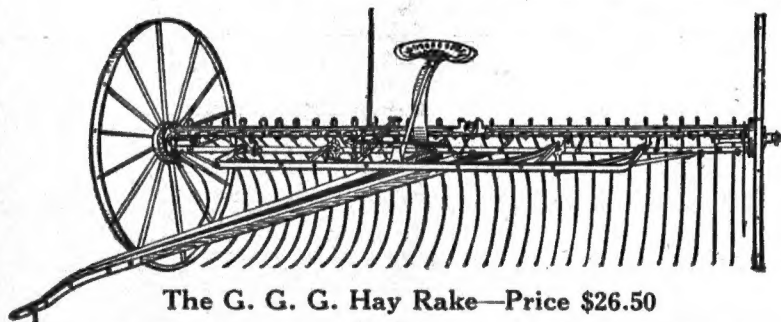
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